Ypsilanti Commercial.

VOL. XIV—No. 41. YPSILANTI, MICH., SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1877. WHOLE No. 717.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WINTER

GOODS FOR THE MILLION, AT PRICES LOWER THAN

HAS EVER BEFORE BEEN KNOWN IN THIS COUNTRY!

Our immense store-rooms are filled from cellar to garret with the choicest stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishing Goods. The largest portion has been bought within the past four weeks, consequently we have had the entire benefit of the great sacrifices eastern manufacturers have been making on goods, and we are selling them at lower prices than has ever been known in this country. It will pay purchasers to come to the city and buy from us. You can not only save your expenses, but have a very large stock to select from. Do not, under any circumstances, be persuaded into buying any goods until you have examined our goods and extraordinary low prices.

The season will be short, our stock must be sold, and if low prices will do it we will soon see empty shelves. If there ever was a time when men should save their dollars, it is now. COME AND SEE US, AND

WE WILL DO YOU GOOD.

C. R. MABLEY,

124, 126, 128, 130, 132, and 134 Woodward Ave., DETROIT.

710

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN

Is to be a lively one at the Emporium. Fort Price, that insuperable barrier, instead of being reduced by gradual approaches, has been taken by a general assault. Immense supplies are now being brought to the front.

Rattle-Boxes, Dolls, Picture Books, &c.,

FOR THE

INFANTRY,

And an endless variety for all other classes in the service. Don't fail to call at headquarters for anything you want. The Czar of all the Russias may not be there, but FRANK SMITH is there all the time, and every one shall receive the worth of his money, and part of his money back again. Picture Frames, Chromos, Books for young and old, Spectacles, Toilet Goods, Pocket Kni es, and many other goods were never before so cheap. All who wish to price goods, to purchase, to pass a leisure hour, or even to pay an account, are cheerfully invited to call and make their wishes known. The filling of physicians' prescriptions, that has been done for eighteen years without a known mistake, is still attended to with the utmost care. Subscriptions received for Papers and Magazines of every name and clime, and many of them at greatly reduced rates. COME AND SEE.

FRANK SMITH.

J. H. WORTLEY

HAS A

NEW STOCK

OF

LAMPS, CHANDELIERS,

AND

BRACKET-LAMPS.

Come and See the New Stock.

Hardware. Hardware.

FALL 1877.

Drury & Taylor

Are on hand with a large assortment of the

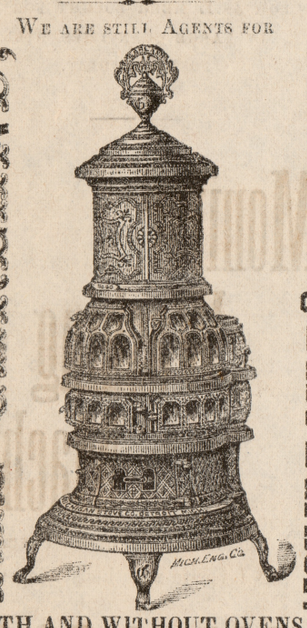
Newest Styles

OF

Coal & Wood Stoves

WE ARE STILL AGENTS FOR

THE GARLAND,



The Leading Base Burner.

WITH AND WITHOUT OVENS.

A full line of Shelf and Heavy Hardware always in stock.

A few second-hand Coal stoves for sale, very cheap.

AGENTS FOR

Gale Chilled Plow.

Tin, Sheet Iron, and Copper Word done, and warranted.

Prices Lower than ever.

708–719

Stranger, Pause!

And read this advertisement. It concerns you to know where you can buy the

Best TEA

FOR THE

Least Money.

TRY MY

50 CENT JAPAN TEA

And you will use no other, thereby saving many dollars, as it is just as good as the same Tea sold for 75 cents elsewhere. I also keep a full line of

Groceries & Provisions.

I also buy produce of all kinds. Give me a fair trial.

C. W. MANSFIELD,

No. 27 Huron Street, near the P. O.

682

Chorus, Anthem and Glee Books.

Musical Societies this Winter will use

The Gem Gleaner. By J. M. CHADWICK, is especially for choirs having rather more than one good Anthem or Motet for each Sunday of the year. Just published. Music by Dr. Munger, J. M. Chadwick, and other favorite composers. A good book for the easy practice of Societies. $1.00; or $9.00 per dozen.

Emerson's Chorus Book. By L. O. EMERSON, has an admirable collection of Sacred Choruses, and an equally large number of Secular Choruses and Glees. All is of the best quality. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per dozen.

Perkins' Glee and Chorus Book. By H. S. PERKINS, has 26 Glees and 6 Sacred Choruses, all of the best, and many unusually attractive. A first-class Society book. $1.25; or $12 per dozen.

Chorus Choir. By E. TOURJEE, has 75 fine Anthems and Choruses, and 25 Chants, Te Deums, &c. First-class Chorus-choir book. $15 per dozen.

The American Glee Book. By W. O. PERKINS is a true Glee Book, with the best and most entertaining compositions from beginning to end. $1.50; or $13.50 per dozen.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.

OLIVER DITSON & Co., Boston.

Hi Ho Hum!

Christmas Will Come!!

36th

Grand Opening

OF

HOLIDAY GOODS

AT

SAMSON'S,

Thursday, Dec. 13.

Everybody invited.

The Prescription Department at the "People's Drug Store" was never more popular. There you are sure that the medicines you call for will be put up right, and that there will be no cheap or inferior drugs substituted in place of those ordered in the recipe or prescription. No. 11 Huron Street.

The finest Perfumery and the most elegant Toilet Articles at JOHNSON'S Drug and Crockery Store, No. 11 Huron St. The cheapest place to trade in the city.

THE COMMERCIAL.

Published every Saturday morning, at the corner of Huron and Cross Streets, Ypsilanti, Mich., by

C. R. PATTISON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—$2.00 per year, free of postage.

ADVERTISING.—Transient advertising, one inch, one week, 50 cents; and 25 cents for each insertion thereafter.

Liberal terms to yearly advertisers.

Local business notices, 10 cents per line.

JOB PRINTING.—Ample facilities for all kinds of Plain and Ornamental work. Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Our new steam presses combine all the latest improvements as regards speed and fineness of work.

Professional Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

ALBERT CRANE, Attorney at Law. Follett House Block, Cross St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

CLARENCE TINKER, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and General Insurance Agent. Special attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. Negotiations made and loans effected on mortgages, &c. Office over Pioneer Drug Store, Depot, Ypsilanti, Mich. 700

S. P. ALLEN. F. A. HUNT.

ALLEN & HUNT, Attorneys at Law. Laible Block (over P. O.), Ypsilanti, Mich.

H. J. BEAKES. S. M. CUTCHEON.

BEAKES & CUTCHEON, Attorneys at Law. Office, 55 Seitz Block, Griswold St., Detroit.

D. B. GREENE, Attorney at Law. Attends to Life and Property Insurance. Pensions and Bounties secured. Real Estate agent. Office, south side Congress St., over Lawrence & Cady's store. 613

J. WILLARD BABBITT.

J. W. BABBITT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and General Insurance Agent. Negotiations made, and Loans effected on Mortgages and other Securities. Office, in Van Tuyl's Block (first floor), Huron St., Ypsilanti.

GEO. H. HOPKINS, Lawyer. Assistant Attorney Det. & Mil. R. R. Co. Office,—Room 14, Depot Building, Detroit. Private Secretary to Gov. Croswell. 521

DENTAL.

J. E. POST, M. D., D. D. S. Dental rooms, Arcade block, Huron St., Ypsilanti. Office hours, 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. 690

MUSICAL.

MISS MARY P. HEWITT, Instruction on the piano-forte. Residence corner Adams and Ellis Sts., Ypsilanti. 677

PHYSICIANS.

RUTH A. FRENCH, M. D. Office, at the residence of Mrs. Wells, No. 13 Adams St., Ypsilanti. Office hours from 12 M. till 3 P. M. Special attention given to obstetrics and diseases of women and children. 707–720

F. K. OWEN, M. D. Office, in Drury & Calkins Drug Store. Office hours, 8 to 9 A. M., 5 to 7 P. M. Residence, 38 Adams Street, Ypsilanti. Hours 12 to 2 P. M. 469

WM. PATTISON, M. D., Homeopathic Physician and Accoucheur. Will attend to calls in city or country. Office, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church, Huron St., Ypsilanti. 516

The Sunday-School Lesson—tomorrow, Dec. 9.

PAUL IN MELITA.

ACTS 28: 1-10.

Memorize 1-6; Primary Verse, 8.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise."—Rom. 1: 14.

TOPIC.—"Be not forgetful to entertain strangers; for thereby some have entertained angels unawares."—Heb. 13: 2.

NOTES.

Any one can see that the distress upon the sea was prolonged into discomfort upon the shore. The morning was cold and wet. Drenched and shivering from their buffeting with the waves, the escaped passengers and crew gathered in comfortless groups upon the shore. The rain did not permit them to dry, and the cold wind penetrated to their already chilled marrow. Cast upon an unknown coast, their ship pounding to pieces upon the bar, uncertain of what sort of a reception awaited them, the rain and the cold aggravating the wretchedness of their condition, it was no cheerful circumstances in which the escaped voyagers found themselves on the morning of their shipwreck. A ship driven before a storm from the north-east would drift toward Malta, starting from Clauda, and would reach it in the time mentioned by Luke. The island was once well wooded, but now is entirely denuded of wood. Resident physicians have testified that fever is not uncommon. The approach to St. Paul's Bay, the warning breakers on Koura point, the soundings off from it, the soundings in the bay itself, all help to make the conclusion almost irresistable that this was the actual locality of the shipwreck. Even on a sparsely settled coast it does not take long for a shipwreck to gather a crowd. A number of the islanders soon gathered, moved with the sympathy that such a calamity always excites. The text speaks of them as "barbarians," while their acts prove them to have been just the opposite of the modern meaning of the term. The slander is one of the innocent aspersions of time; for the term, as then used, meant nothing more than that the inhabitants did not speak Greek, the then language of civilization. "Barbarians" signified, then, no more than "foreigners" does now. Real character is shown in little things. It is not of slight importance, therefore, that we learn that Paul "gathered a bundle of sticks." Some men would have said, had they been in his place, "I have borne the principal brunt of the sea, now it is time for some one else to labor." Such, however, was not his spirit. The one who cheered them on the sea was just the one to try and make his fellow sufferers comfortable on the land. The cold that is spoken of suggests that, at first, it was in a torpid condition, and was roused into activity by the heat. It may have been in the bundle of sticks that Paul put on the fire, or, as is more likely, was under a stone or in some hole over which the fire was built, and, having been reanimated by its warmth, struck the apostle just as he was putting his burden on the fire. The expression "fastened on his hand" inevitably brings up a vision of a serpent holding on by the wound that he had made. It may have been the common viper, which, though innocuous in colder countries, becomes venomous near the tropics, or it may have been the asp—*viperina aspis*—which Cleopatra applied to her bosom. This was only about 12 to 18 inches long, and hence might easily have been hidden in Paul's bundle of sticks or have darted out from some small concealed place in or about the fire. The fact that they expected to see him drop down rather points to the latter as being the serpent meant. It is probable that he still wore those "bonds" that he had shown to King Agrippa. It is likely, also, that he was chained to a soldier, for the rigid sense of responsibility that led the soldiers to recommend that all the prisoners be killed, on the mere chance of their reaching shore, would not be apt to allow them very much liberty now that they were upon it. They had a belief, in which about all the nations have shared, that a man's sins are pretty sure to find him out. Mythology represents a Nemesis as being on the track of every offender, and certain, sooner or later, to overtake him. When we say that "honesty is the best policy," we only put the same thought in a different form. When we say that "murder will out," we range ourselves exactly along side of the inhabitants of Malta. There must be truth lying under a belief so universal. That truth is that it is in the nature of sin to try and conceal itself and that, in a long lifetime, there are none so careful but what its hideous face will be seen looking out of its place of concealment. He was bitten; but God would not suffer the serpent to thwart his pledge any more than he would the sea He had promised that Paul should stand before Cæsar, and neither the fury of the waves, the might of the wind, nor the venom of a snake was to be permitted to defeat his sacred word. Well might Paul say: "I know how to be abased, and I know how to abound." Either he was on some eminence of influence or in some valley of degradation. He occupied no half way place in men's estimation. At Lystra he was first declared a God, and then stoned as an imposter. Here the proceeding was reversed—he was first declared a murderer and then was proclaimed to be a god. A pendulum never swings to one end of the arc without swinging, when released, back to the full height of the other. Daily prayer is needed to bring daily power. And because he prayed, too, the islanders were in no danger of again calling him a god. All who saw him kneeling knew that whatever was to follow was not to be done in his own name or by his own might. Publius realized in a little time, what all sooner or later find out, the truth of the Saviour's declaration: "And whosoever shall give to drink unto one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward."

FOR THE CHILDREN.

Picture the cold, shivering groups that gathered upon the shore. The efforts made by them to get warm and to find out where they were. The coming of the viper out of the heat. What the people thought of Paul. The chains he wore helped them to think so. *Truth*: "Your sins will find you out." His shaking off the reptile. (Make this dramatic by acting as if shaking a viper off from the hand.) His feeling no harm. Why? Who kept him from being poisoned? Will God keep you from all evil if you ask him? Then they thought that he must be a god. They supposed that there were many gods, and that Paul was one of them The miracles that Paul did. Use them to show that those who give even a cup of cold water to one of Christ's disciples will not fail of a reward. Do you know how to make people kind to you? Be kind to them. If you strike a boy, how does he act toward you? If you give him something good, *then* how does he act? As God is kind to us, he wants us to be kind toward those around us.—*National Sunday-School Teacher.*

Saline and Vicinity.—Pioneer History.

BY MRS. PHEBE L. HUNT.

OUR CHURCHES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL.

For some years religious services were held in our respective log houses or barns by itinerant ministers of different denominations—Revs. J. Twiss, Bodley, Goodman, Weed, and others. Then it was customary for farmers to yoke their oxen, Sunday mornings, for a drive of four or five miles with their families to church. In 1826 the Baptists built a church in Saline, with Rev. J. Mitchell as pastor. The year following the Presbyterians built on Lodi Plains with Rev. J. G. Kanouse, who was an efficient pastor. Our neighborhood Sunday-school was organized in 1832; superintendent, Benjamin Hood. The first M. E. minister on the circuit was Rev. Mr. Pilcher, who put up at Mother Gilbert's. They came here from Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1826. Mr. Gilbert died soon after their arrival. Mrs. Gilbert was the mother of eleven children. One son—a young man—perished in the wilderness many years ago. She united with the M. E. Church at the age of eighteen years, and was ever after a devoted, active Christian, of amiable disposition, cheerful in afflictions, with an abiding faith, and ready hands to assist the needy. She inherited perseverance and great endurance from her father, John Johnson, a soldier of the Revolution. She died at her daughter's, Mrs. Lapham's, at Rockford, Kent county, being over ninety-four years of age.

OUR TOWN OFFICERS.

Before Saline was divided into townships, Gov. Cass appointed four Justices of the Peace, viz., Smith Lapham, Hatch, Davis, and the late Orrin Parsons. Two years later Mr. Lapham was duly elected Town Clerk. He is now an active business man, living in Rockford, Kent county. Messrs. Hatch and Davis soon moved away. Mr. Parsons built the first saw-mill on Saline river in 1826, which was of great value to the early settlers. A few years later he built a flouring mill.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Mr. Finch came to Saline at an early day, and sold merchandise. He built the first grist mill, but soon failed in business, with others also. C. Van Husen was the first successful merchant in Saline. He sold a variety of goods here for over a decade of years. He now lives in Detroit in affluence. Leonard Miller, with a large family, came to Saline in 1824, and built near the Salt Springs. The State reserved a section of land for the purpose of making salt, but the water was never thoroughly tested. Very soon others followed—Capt. LeBaron, the Moores, Shaws, and Erastus Kellogg.

HOW A GRIST OF WHEAT WAS CLEANED.

The manner in which Erastus Kellogg's first piece of wheat was cleaned was novel. For want of better facilities for cleaning a grist, Mrs. Kellogg used her tin baking cover to winnow the chaff from the wheat, then placed it on a horse with a boy to take it to mill, verifying the old adage, "Necessity is the mother of invention."

INDIAN RELICS.

There were three distinct mounds on section 26, from each of which Mr. Hunt plowed up Indian bones. The victims had the appearance of being burned to death, as coal was found among the bones. Some were brought to the house. The skull and bones of so many human beings were a piteous sight. There were also found pieces of coarse pottery striped with many colors, a stone axe, Indian arrows, etc.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

In 1828 a sad event took place in our immediate neighborhood. Two boys were out shooting birds—George Phips and Edwin Howe—the latter a son of the late Captain Orrin Howe. Edwin accidentally shot George, who immediately expired. The Rev. William Walworth conducted the funeral services. Subsequently, Mr. Howe graduated at West Point Military Academy, was commissioned a Lieutenant, and gained many laurels in the Mexican war under command of Major General Scott.

AN OX-SLED EXCURSION IN '24.

With a bundle of hay on our sleds for seats, Squire Lapham and wife, H. Austin and wife, Mr. Hunt and myself (each mother with a babe in her arms), went to spend the day with neighbor Briggs. His estimable lady served up an enjoyable dinner of warm biscuit, baked potatoes, and steak, cooked in one bake kettle, Mrs. B. using a shovel (made of a board) to haul coals from a fire (made of logs) to do the baking. Our four infants were placed *vice a versa* in a hollow log for a cradle. Then the mothers sang, "Hush, my dear," the infants joining in with an indescribable chorus. Four of the adults that met on that occasion are still living, and two of those babies—Myron and Clinton Briggs—the latter of whom is now an eminent lawyer in Omaha, Nebraska. It is just forty-nine years ago this present month (December) since we forded Saline river and met in that social capacity at neighbor Briggs's, there contrasting our many pleasant associations, and leaving dear friends in York State, to undergo the privations and hardships of a frontier home in the wilds of Michigan Territory. Surely our aspirations are more than realized.

THE PROGRESS MADE.

After a few years of hard labor and economy (those were happy days), our spinning wheels were set aside. The useful ox, too, that had broken the ground and prepared it for seed, and then hauled the harvested products forty miles to Detroit, to be exchanged for a few necessaries to use in our families, is superseded by chains of railroads, transporting our millions of bushels of golden grain to other lands. Our wardrobes are filled with finer material than homespun. Orchards yield an abundance of delicious fruits. Churches, Sabbath-schools, and free schools are established throughout the State, where the prowling wolf and the red men roamed at large fifty years ago.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

MICHIGAN.

There is so much water in the woods this fall that lumbering operations are seriously interfered with. In some of the camps above Saginaw the men have to carry supplies five miles on their shoulders.

Prof. Cook, C. F. Davis and N. P. Graham recently explored an ancient mound near Pine Lake and found therein three skeletons, also four crosses, of which a correspondent of the Lansing Journal says: "They are of the same shape as those of the old Jesuit missionaries. They seem to have lost all the tenacity of metal, and break like crackers. Mr. R. F. Kedzie has made an analysis of them and reports that they contain 84 91 per cent of pure silver. The larger cross has on one side the letters H. R.—probably standing for Hebrorum Rex, King of the Jews. The crosses have been polished and put in a case, and are presented, with the skeletons, to the Natural History Society.

The Corunna Coal Company ships about 400 tons of coal a week. There is talk of opening a new mine in the neighborhood.

According to the Cadillac News a thrifty farmer up in Greenwood township, Wexford county, has traded off his wife for 40 acres of land, and it is pretty good land, oo.

A severe gale blew on Lake Michigan all day Tuesday and much damage to shipping is reported along the eastern shore in consequence.

The winter term at Hillsdale College begins December 5.

The new dormitory at the Agricultural College is nearly completed; most of the rooms are plastered, and the outside work, with the exception of the steps, is finished.

A foot of snow fell Thursday at Grand Rapids

The Kent County Bar Association is to be reorganized.

The project of extending the Vassar railroad to East Saginaw, is under business-like discussion.

There are now about 200 prisoners in the Reformatory at Ionia.

One hundred of the boys in the Reform School have been vaccinated, and the Republican expects a general breaking out over there soon.

According to the books in the office of the Deputy Collector of Customs the following are the principal fruit shipments from the port of Benton Harbor for the past season: Peaches, 285,003 baskets; strawberries, 55,407 cases; apples, 55,399 barrels; raspberries, 27,610 cases; grapes, 31,010 baskets; blackberries, 7,909 cases; huckleberries, 7,291 cases; cherries, 3,675 cases; pears, 1,999 baskets. There was also a considerable shipment of apples in baskets and sacks, and 2,032 barrels of cider. The greater part of the fruit went to Chicago.

A rehearing has been granted in the Rose-Douglass case.

Hunter's dry goods store, at Portland, Mich., was burned Thursday night; loss $15,000, insured for $10,000; Orvis' hardware store followed at a loss of $12,000, insured for $6,500; Wolcott's grocery, $4,000, insured for $3,000; Hixson & Co., $2,000, insured; J. W. Bailey, $250, insured; John Woodbury, $400, insured.

Henry Blackman, a farmer living near Royal Oak, shot and instantly killed his mother and sister and set fire to the house and barn, destroying the latter, but the former was saved. It seems that the difficulty in regard to his supporting his parents and sister was the cause of constant quarrels. He had a deed of the place, and was bound to provide for the old folks and his sister, but not filling his part of the contract, they were not satisfied.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements at the State Treasurer s office for the month of November, 1877:

Balance October 31st, 1877,	$505,264 60
Receipts for the month of Nov.	236,287 56
Total,	$741,552 16
Payments for month of Nov.	265,450 42
Balance Nov. 30th, 1877,	$476,001 74

Forty-two convicts were received at the State Prison during the month of November. There are now 828 in the prison.

Whitefish weighing 1½ pounds, and caught in Fish Lake, Cass county, where they were planted a few years since, were on sale in Paw Paw the other day.

Lawton people feel quite confident that their big iron furnace will resume operations in the spring.

The Lansing Republican says a Flint lady sent a package of tea to Dr. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, for analysis. He found no poisonous material in it, but plenty of dirt. It seemed to be the sweepings of the floors of tea houses, and not fit for domestic use.

E. I. Garfield, of Detroit, has resigned his position as Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Masons, and Grand Master Wm. Dunham has appointed Gen. Wm. P. Innes, of Grand Rapids.

The immense milling and pine property of Cushman, Calkins & Co., of Manistee, which was ordered sold by the United States court some time since, to secure a dissolution of partnership, was sold by William Dunham the receiver. The property was estimated a year or two ago $600,000, and sold for a little less than $150,000.

Shackleton's & Bennett's flouring mill at Sherman, the county seat of Wexford county, was burned Monday afternoon. Loss about $16,000. Partly covered by insurance.

Norton Fitch, supervisor of Alpine, Kent Co., was severely gored by a bull in the groin yesterday, as Fitch was with the beast in the stall. The bull threw him over the manger so that he fell upon the barn floor out of further danger.

The Union loan office was entered by burglars Sunday night, and eight watches with jewelry, revolvers, and other stuff taken. Loss unknown.

The Chicago and Northeastern Railroad depot, at Lansing, was burglarized on Sunday evening, and three trunks of samples containing silverware, cutlery, etc., belonging to Henry Sears & Co., of Chicago, were stolen.

The latest case of patent right swindling is with a "steel thorn wire fence." The victim was Matthias Raisor, of Bridgewater, Washtenaw county; the amount, $149, and the operator, W. H. Miller, now under arrest at Adrian.

One East Saginaw firm has imported 210 horses from Ohio, and sold them to parties going into the lumber camps this winter. They have to be extra large, for the heavy work required of them, and the average price is $325 per span.

The State Association of the Agricultural Societies of Michigan will hold its annual meeting in Eagle Hall, Marshall, December 20. Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of persons in attendance. A. C. Glidden, of Paw Paw, is President of the association, and Frank Little, of Kalamazoo, Secretary.

A history of the Michigan State battle-flags, provided for by concurrent resolution in 1877, has been finished by the Adjutant General. It contains a table of the regiments, when mustered in and mustered out, with the places where mustered; the engagements in which Michigan troops met the enemy, as inscribed on their respective banners; also the famous description of the battle of Missionary Ridge, by B. F. Taylor. The statistics show that 2,820 Michigan soldiers were killed, 1,887 wounded and died of wounds, and 10,136 died of disease. The Fifth Infantry lost 232 killed in action, being the greatest loss of any of the regiments.

The grangers in Michigan number 29,901, and have 593 granges.

Many township treasurers have been very remiss in the matter of filing bonds within the time prescribed by law, and hence in so far as the law is concerned, are out of office by their own carelessness and neglect. However, the town boards can re-appoint them to fill the vacancies, and this has been done in some cases.

A lady lawyer is about to hang out her shingle in Kalamazoo. Miss Cameron has been studying for a long time, and will soon apply for admission to the bar.

Latest Michigan Patents:

Millstone Dressers—L. S. Hogeboem, Three Rivers.

Lift Pumps—G. C. Merril, East Saginaw, and C. C. Utter, Saginaw City.

Fireman's Ladders—U. S. Boynton, Port Huron.

Bath and Couch—J. W. Buell, Union City.

Indexes—C. H. Denison, Bay City.

Double-acting Pump—R, Bean, Hudson.

Corn Planters—J. Rosenkranz, Allan.

The following shows the total shipments of ore from the iron districts for the season, together with those of a corresponding period last year:

From Where.	1876.	1877.
From Marquette,	457,976	521,743
From Escanaba,	368,971	383,743
From L'Anse,	88,962	59,571
Total,	915,909	965,057

Showing an apparent increase in product of 49,148 gross tons. It is proper to say, however, that the difference in the consumption of ore at local furnaces and shipments by rail, will more than overbalance this increase in lake shipments, so that the final summing up will show a considerable falling off, as compared with the total output of the mines in 1876. —[Marquette Journal.

GENERAL NEWS.

The loss to private property in Richmond by the flood is estimated at from $300,000 to $400,000. Other losses will greatly augment this amount. The damage in Manchester, opposite, will reach $100,000.

At Buchanan, Va., the river is six feet higher than the greatest freshet known before—in 1842. Twenty colored people were drowned in the neighborhood. The destruction of property in the town and county is unprecedented. A bridge and 30 dwellings were swept away. Many poor people are left without property, food or clothing.

Gov. Hampton, in his annual message, strongly deprecates the repudiation of State obligations, and urges that the settlement of the public debt shall be made upon a basis which will not impair the credit of the State. He urges the fostering of the public school system, to give free education to all classes. At the opening of the Legislative session ten Republicans resigned their seats.

Moffat, the bar room "punch" man, the projector of the Virginia drink register, was returned almost unanimously from his district, and not an anti-register man, as far as heard from, has been elected to he Legislature.

The United States man-of-war Heron struck on the North Carolina coast, Saturday morning. She had on board 135 persons, all but 30 of whom were drowned. The vessel went to pieces.

Great damage has been done by high water in the valleys of Virginia.

The Second National Bank, at Lafayette, Ind., has closed its doors, the cashier, Charles F. Mays, having embezzled $60,000.

The Government owns in various places about $1,000,000 worth of property, which has come into its possession by default of various kinds, and now intends to sell it and pocket the money.

A Columbia, S. C., special says Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, J. J. Wright, colored, has resigned.

The Richmond Enquirer has suspended.

Sixty-two bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the U. S. steamer Huron.

Reports have reached Deadwood that Indians are numerous in the vicinity of Redwater, and had commenced depredations by killing a rich man, whose name we are unable to learn other than Houk. The particulars of the shooting are not known, as he had gone out on an expedition alone, and was not seen again until his corpse was discovered near the mouth of the Spearfish.

The shipments of grain from New York to Europe Saturday aggregated 158,000 bushels.

The public debt statement for November shows a decrease of $1,323,634, and the following balance in the Treasury: Currency, $8,816,396; special fund for redemption of fractional currency, $9,806,002; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,055,000; coin, $133,970,214, including coin certificates of $32,391,400: outstanding legal tenders, $351,340,288; amount due military establishments, $4,500,000. The total debt, less cash in the Treasury, is $2,046,026,065.

The Government has taken measures to prevent American fishermen from driving fish from the Canadian to the opposite side of the Detroit River by the shingling process. Also, to prevent vessels, wrecked on the Canadian coast, being intertered with without a permit from the Canadian Government.

In the suit of the people against ex-Controller Connolly, of Ring notoriety, his counsel said they would not burden the people with a trial, and consented to judgment for the sum claimed, over $8,000,000. The jury accommodated him with a verdict for that amount.

Many rumors are in circulation about Indian depredations on the northern routes, but few can be traced to reliable sources. On Saturday, six men reached Crook City, suffering from exposure and want of food. They report that their camp on Belle Fourch, about forty miles from this city, was attacked by a band of more than 200 Indians. The party kept the Indians at bay for some time, but were finally forced to abandon the camp, leaving their horses, mules, camp equipage, and other property which were taken by the Indians. During the fight three Indians were killed; no whites were injured.

Eight of the principal business houses and two dwellings at Athens, Ohio, burned Tuesday morning; loss from $60,000 to $80,000.

Dr. Reynolds has just concluded a rousing temperance revival at Centralia, Ill.

During the present year the United States sent 105,000,000 yards of cotton goods abroad, ten times more than was exported the year before.

Great temperance revival in the Mohawk valley. At Schenectady 2,500 have signed the pledge, and at Albany great enthusiasm prevails—the movement being under the lead of one Doutney.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A special from Pera reports that the Turks hold a strong position at the head of the Orchanie defile, and have abandoned the town of Orchanie for strategic reasons.

A Belgrade correspondent states that a Servian battalion recently crossed the frontier near Uratarvitza to protect some Bulgarian women and children. The Turks drove the Servians back and many were killed and wounded on both sides.

A correspondent states that the establishment of the Roman Hierarchy of Scotland has been indefinately postponed.

The distress among the mining population of Cornwall has become so great as to require an organized charitabla movement for their relief.

Italy has abolished capital punishment.

The Pope is reported to be dying.

The Russians are raising works against the forts of Erzeroum and building barracks for troops.

Great excitement prevails in Stamboul through the calling out of the reserves, and disturbances are expected. All the attendants of the palace have been armed with revolvers.

A thousand cotton operatives at Mossley have struck, and a general strike is threatened if the proposed reduction of wages is enforced. The Bursley weavers resolved that it were better to strike than allow the masters to glut the market by means of reduced wages. A reduction of the hours of labor was suggested as a remedy for the present trouble.

The heaviest fog of the season occurred at London Saturday. At 10:30 a. m. it was as dark as midnight for a short time

The British and German governments are making the telephone a part of their telegraph system.

The Vatican have accepted the English Government's conditions so as to be able to proclaim the hierarchy of Scotland immediately.

Details of the losses in the fighting at Mitchka, on the 26th ult., show that the Russians collected 2,500 Turkish dead.

The Russians on the 28 and 29th ults., attempted to push on from Etropol, and seize the southern junctions of the roads from Orchanie and Etropol, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

A special from Calcutta says that Jumna, the chief stronghold of the Jovakia, has been taken by the British with trifling loss. The expedition thus far has met with uninterrupted success.

The Turks are withdrawing from the western Balkan passes upon Sofia.

All the Servian militia have gone to the frontier, and a declaration of independence will be made on the 12th.

The reported Russian defeat at Tirnova is not confirmed.

In a debate in the French Assembly the government party was defeated by a vote of 328 to 197.

The British Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* says, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, that English wheat continues to be marketed sparingly in London and the provinces. Imports of foreign wheat into London have not been so excessive as of late Monday's returns give about 60,000 quarters. The falling off is chiefly noticeable in the Indian product, of which the prospective imports may be more moderate, as Calcutta advices speak of the inadequate state of inland transport, and the consequent difficulty of charterers in fulfilling their engagements. The open season has enabled shipments to be continued from St. Petersburg, and our market remains well supplied with useful classes of Russian wheat. A good inquiry was experienced for American descriptions, but shipments are not taking place so freely. Prices show an advance of a shilling per quarter on all descriptions. The requirements of the country are being fully met by the weekly importation of wheat, and the present attitude of trade is devoid of speculation, strict attention being turned to political affairs and the probable future action of America. Maize has lost some of its recent activity, but full prices are still obtainable. The unusually light imports of this grain render it unlikely that any marked decline will occur, as long as the Southern European ports remain blockaded, and the export movement in America is directed upon wheat. Grinding barley has improved 6 pence to a shilling per quarter at Mark Lane and in the country. Oats and other varieties of feeding corn met with a quiet sale at late rates.

The Country vs. the City.

A young man from the country who had recently come into possession of a few thousand dollars, visited an uncle in the city, an old merchant, to get his advice about investing his capital in business. "Go back to the country young man," said the merchant, "and invest you money in land. Buy a farm, settle down on it, and do a safe business. I have been in business here nearly forty years and have accumulated a fortune, but it has been done by a fearful risk, heavy responsibility, constant toil, and worrying anxieties. A dozen times I have been on the verge of bankruptcy, and twice I have been sorely tempted to take my own life. Of ten men who commenced business when I did, only one besides myself succeeded. The rest all failed one after another, some dragging their families down to poverty and disgrace. Take my advice. Keep away from the city and its delusive business avenues. Quiet contentment on a moderate competency in the country is the best fortune I could wish you."

A school-board inspector asked a small pupil of what the surface of the earth consists, and was promptly answered, "Land and water." He varied the question slightly, that the fact might be impressed on the boy's mind, and asked, "What, then, do land and water make?" To which came the immediate response, "Mud."

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness, when the latter said, "It's of no use; I was cut out for a loafer." "Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out understood his business."

WHY HE SUCCEEDED.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED

Shakespeare tells us that, "Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, while others have greatness thrust upon them." "Still the Bard of Avon forgot to mention that some men are born low in the social scale, some achieve poverty, while others have "hard-up-ness" thrust upon them. The latter was the case with Solomon J. Stebbins, who, from the hour of his birth, was one of those unfortunate individuals whom nature had destined to live in a chronic state of misfortune. Nervous as a kitten and untidy as the man who turns off your gas if the bill is not paid to the second, he obtained a situation as advertising agent for a weekly periodical. He got one contract in two months and was to receive fifteen per cent. commission, but the firm went *up*, and Solomon went *down*—sorrowful to his home.

After being out of employment about five months, during which time he was provided for by a maiden aunt, his stepmother died, leaving him heir of some two or three hundred dollars. Solomon was no fool and did not follow the example of the notorious prodigal son who spent his money in riotous living and bad tobacco. On the contrary, he invested his capital in a cigar store, but, like many other foolish men in his business, bought a large assortment of meershaum pipes and high-priced cigars. He very soon found out his mistake and was beginning to look like a sick cat that had been left on a doorstep by a moving family, when a traveller called, and, taking a small package from his vest pocket, invited Sol to try a little. He did so, and Mr. Saxby (not of the WESTERN ERA but the original of 'Saxby's Pride") felt somewhat alarmed to ee the face of Mr. Stebbins change from the hape of an elongated frying pan to that of a married man who had been presented with twins for the first time.

"How do you like *that?*" asked the traveler.

"Like it?" said Sol, "why I never tasted anything half so delicious. Mock turtle soup is a fool to this and Point Look Out oysters sink into insignificance by its side! What do you call it?"

"That is the Walker, McGraw Co's Globe chewing tobacco."

"Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished vendor of the weed that cheers but not inebriates, "I thought it was candy!"

To make a long story short, Solomon purchased some *Globe* and gave it to his customers who were unanimously of the opinion that it was the finest they had ever tasted. He now employs twenty-eight hands, and has built an elegant store, over which you can read the following sign:—

As you pass by, my gentle friend,
No matter what you're doing,
Just step inside to have a treat,
And buy some *Globe* for chewing.

A few days ago a robust looking individual entered the store of the Walker, McGraw Company on Atwater St., and was introduced to Mr. Saxton and Mr. Elliott, who were, of course, pleased to see one of their best customers. Mr. Elliott shook hands very warmly but, having two thousand boxes of Globe Fine Cut to ship before four (it was then more than half-past three) begged to be excused, and sat down in his chair with the usual bump, as though he was trying to have revenge either on his pants or the leather covering of his easy chair. Mr Saxton gave Sol one of those mercantile agency-directory-looks, as if he were saying (in his mind) "credit good." "Undoubted credit." "Refer to office," or "good for any amount" as the case may be. After congratulating Sol on his success they all went round to the "Elk" dining rooms and, after an elegant repast, Sol invested five thousand dollars in Globe Tobacco and went on his way rejoicing.

And now for the moral of the story:—Men generally buy a worthless lot of articles that bring no profit as they command no sale. It is the opinion of all that the Walker, McGraw Company keep the finest tobacco in the world and you will be doing your family an injustice not to procure some at once.

AN ACROSTIC.

Go where you will around the *Globe*,
Like *Lightning* you may do it;
Old men and young adore the taste—
Boys even try to chew it.
Every man and every woman
From each house and hut,
Intermingle their opinion,
Nothing like the Globe Fine Cut.
Every citizen should try it;
Carefully my warning heed,
Until heaven and earth shall vanish,
This fine *Globe* will take the lead.

DETROIT MARKETS.

FLOUR—Choice white,	$5 80@6 25
Medium,	6 00@6 15
Amber,	5 75@5 95
Low grades.	3 50@4 20
WHEAT—Extra white,	$1 30@1 35½
No. 1 white,	1 29@1 30¼
Amber,	1 24@1 28

CORN—46@52½ cts.
OATS—No. 1 white, 31; mixed, 29.
BARLEY—$1 30@1 60 per hd. lbs.
RYE—58@60c per bush.
APPLES—$3@3 50 per bbl.
BEANS—Unpicked, $1 20@1 70 per bush. Picked $1 40@2.
BUTTER—Prime quality, 19@20c. Medium 13@17c. poor quality 10@14 cts.
CHEESE—Old 12@12½c; new, 13½ cts.
DRESSED HOGS—$4 75@5 25 per head.
EGGS—Fresh 19@20 cts; Limed, 18c.
HAY—$10@12 00per ton.
FURS—Racoon 5@50c.; Mink, 10@75c.; Mushrat, 5@12c.; Red Fox, 50@$1; Gray Fox, 50@$75; Otter, $1@6 Wolf, $1@2; Badger, 75c.; Opossum, 4@10c.; Skunk, 10@50c.; Marten, $1@4; Fisher, $2@6; Bear, $5@$8; Beaver, dry and clean $1 25@1 50 per lb.; damp and meaty, 70c@$1 per lb; Lynx $1 50@2.
HIDES—Green 6@7c; cured, 8@9c; dry flint, 12@15c; dry salted, 11@13c; green kip, 7@9c; dry kip 14@17c; green calf, 10@11; cured calf 11@12; sheep skins, 75@1 50.
HONEY—16 to 17c.
POTATOES—Early Rose 30@33; Peachblows, 37@40.
POULTRY—Chickens 8@9c; turkeys, 12@13c; geese, 8c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork $12@13; Clear Pork, $14 00@14 25: Lard 8½@9c; smoked hams, 12c; Shoulders 8c; Bacon 10c; extra mess beef $11 per bbl.
SALT—Onondaga and Michigan, $1 25 per bbl.; Syracuse dairy, 45@47c per bush. sack; Ashton dairy, $3 25 per 224 lb. sack.
SEEDS—Timothy, $1 60@1 65 per bush.; Clover, $4 80 per bush.
WOOD—$2 75@5 per cord.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK.

CATTLE.	
Best grades, per cwt.,	$3 75@4 00
Medium grades,	$2 75@3 00
Light and poor stock,	$2 25@2 50
HOGS.	
Medium to prime,	$4 10@4 50
Light weight,	$3 60@3 85
SHEEP.	

Sales at $3 20@4 00 per cwt.

HARDWARE.

Stevens and Dolson,

(Successors to BICKFORD & CAMP),

Dealers in

Heavy and Shelf Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Cutlery, Iron, Nails, &c.,

Also full line of TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE.

AGENTS FOR

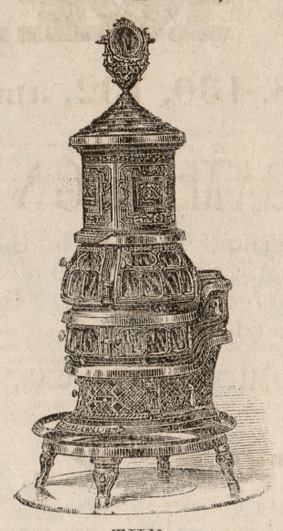
DETROIT STOVE WORKS,

(Established in 1864),

Manufacturers of the NEW

Crown Jewel

For 1877,

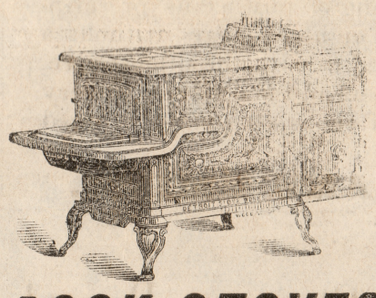


THE

King of Base Burners.

With clinkerless grate revolving fire box. The only THREE-FLUE stove made, thus securing greater radiation, more heat, and saving 20 per cent. in fuel.

A COMPLETE LINE OF



COOK STOVES

Cheaper than ever before offered,

Parlor stoves in Endless Variety.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE

DOWAGIAC

Round Oak Stoves.

The Best Heater in the Market.

Also agents for the **Robbins Corn** and **Fallow Cultivators,** with SEED DRILL ATTACHMENT.

Took the first premium at State Fair. The most economical implement offered to farmers.

☞ We keep the NYE & WIARD CHILLED PLOWS, BURRELL CORN SHELLER and WOLVERINE CHURNS.

We always keep first-class Tinners, and warrant all work.

We invite you to call and examine our stock and prices. It will pay you o do so, as we cannot be undersold.

707

DEPOT HARDWARE STORE.

Delmonico Range!

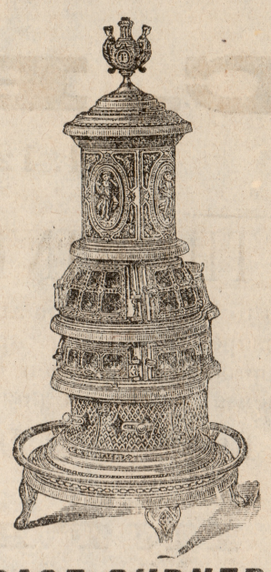
Admitted by all who have seen it to be the finest and most elegant Cooking Range ever made.

Favorite!

The Best Cooking Stove in the world. Under the head of economy attention is called to the following: Patent Heat Retaining Oven Doors, Corrougated Oven Plates which radiate one-third more heat than plain plates; Hot Blast Draft, which prevents any but highly heated air from entering the stove at any point.

NEW

DAUNTLESS



BASE BURNER.

The Dauntless Oven is made with large flues, that guarantee perfect working. The heat can be thrown directly under both griddle holes at the sae time.

☞ A full line of PARLOR STOVES.

A good assortment of Shelf Hardware always on hand.

Job work done on short notice.

J. H. SAMPSON.

709-722

PARSONS BROS.

The Old and Ever Reliable Firm.

Keep on hand all kinds of

Lumber, Sash, Doors, Blinds,

AS LOW AS LUMBER BOUGHT FOR CASH, IN LARGE QUANTITIES, WILL POSSIBLY ADMIT.

Monitor Washing Machine

Never fails to take the Premium.

A favorite with housekeepers.

ONLY $8.00

AT RETAIL.

Wringers Repaired

Lumber Yard and Factory South of East Public Square, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

[*Continued from Second page.*]

sion of our territory by lawless bands, intent upon the plunder of our peaceful citizens, even if the effectual punishment of the outlaws should make the crossing of the border by our troops, in their pursuit, necessary. It is believed that this policy has had the effect to check somewhat these depredations, and that, with a considerable increase of our force upon that frontier, and the establishment of several additional military posts along the Rio Grande, so as more effectually to guard that extensive border, peace may be preserved and the lives and property of our citizens in Texas fully protected.

Prior to the 1st day of July last the army was, in accordance with the law, reduced to the maximum of 25,000, a reduction of 2,500 below the force previously authorized. This reduction was made, as required by law, entirely from the infantry and artillery branches of the service, without any reduction of the cavalry. Under the law, as it now stands, it is necessary that the cavalry regiments be recruited to 100 men in each company for service on the Mexican and Indian frontiers. The necessary effect of this legislation is to reduce the infantry and artillery arms of the service below the number required for efficiency, and I concur with the Secretary of War in recommending that authority be given to recruit all companies of infantry to at least 50 men, and all batteries of artillery to at least 75 men, with power, in case of emergency, to increase the former to 100 and the latter to 125 men each.

I invite your special attention to the following recommendations of the Secretary of War:

First—That provision be made for supplying to the army a more abundant and better supply of reading matter.

Second—That early action be taken by Congress looking to a complete revision and republication of the army regulations.

Third—That section 1258 of the revised statutes limiting the number of officers on the retired list, be repealed.

Fourth—That the claims arising under the act of July 4, 1864, for supplies taken by the army during the war, be taken from the offices of the quartermaster and commissary generals and transferred to the Southern Claims Commission or some other tribunal having more time and better facilities for their prompt investigation and decision than are possessed by these officers.

Fifth—That Congress provide for an annuity fund for the families of deceased soldiers, as recommended by the Paymaster General of the army.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that we have six squadrons now engaged in the protection of our foreign commerce and other duties pertaining to naval service. The condition and operations of the Department are also shown. The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $16,077,974 54. There are unpaid claims against the department chargeable to the last year, which are presented to the consideration of Congress by the report of the Secretary. The estimates for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1878, are $19,233,234 40, exclusive of the sums of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings, repairs and improvements at the several navy yards. The appropriations for the present fiscal year commencing July, 1877, are $13,592,933 90. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1, to November 1, 1877, $5,343,037 40, of which there is estimated to be yet available $1,029,528 30, showing the amount of actual expenditure during the first four months of the present fiscal year to have been $4,313,509 10.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT

The report of the Postmaster General contains a full and clear statement of the operations and condition of the Postoffice Department. The ordinary revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, including receipts from the money order business, and from official stamps and stamped envelopes amounted to the sum of $27,531,585 28. The additional sum of $7,013,000 was realized from appropriations from the general Treasury for various purposes, making the receipts from all sources $34,544,885 26. The total expenditures during the fiscal year amounted to $33,486,322 44, leaving an excess of total receipts over total expenditures of $1,058,562 80, and an excess of total expenditures over ordinary receipts of $5,954,737 18. Deducting from the total receipts the sum of $63,261 84 received from international money orders of the preceeding fiscal year, and deducting from the total expenditures the sum of $1,163,818 20 paid on liabilities incurred in the previous fiscal year, the expenditures and receipts appertaining to the business of the last fiscal year were as follows:

Expenditures	$32,322,504 24
Receipts, ordinary, from money-order business, and from official postage stamps	27,468,333 42
Excess of expenditures	4,854,180 42

The ordinary revenues of the Postoffice Department for the year ending June 30, 1879, are estimated at an increase of three per cent. over those of 1877, making $29,034,098 28, and the expenditures for the same year are estimated at $36,427,771, leaving an estimated deficiency for 1879 of $7,393,892 02. The additional legislation recommended by the Postmaster General for improvements of the mail service, and to protect the postal revenues from the abuses practiced under the existing laws, is respectfully commended to the careful consideration of Congress.

THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Attorney General contains several suggestions as to the administration of justice to which I invite your attention. The pressure of business in the Supreme Court and in certain circuit courts of the United States is now such that serious delays, to the great injury and even oppression of suitors, occur, and a remedy should be sought for this condition of affairs. Whether it will be found in the plan briefly sketched in the report, of increasing the number of judges of circuit courts, and by means of this addition to the judicial force of creating an intermediate court of errors and appeals, or whether some other mode can be devised for obviating the difficulties which now exist, I leave to your mature consideration.

THE INDIANS.

The present condition of the Indian tribes in the territory of the United States, and our relations with them, are fully set forth in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After a series of most deplorable conflicts, the successful termination of which, while reflecting honor upon the brave soldiers who accomplished it, cannot lessen our regret at the occurrence, we are now at peace with all the Indian tribes on our borders. To preserve that peace, by a just and humane policy, will be the object of my earnest endeavors. Whatever may be said of their character and savage propensities, of the difficulties of introducing among them the habits of civilized life, and the obstacles they have offered to the progress of settlements in certain parts of the country, the Indians are certainly entitled to our sympathy and to a conscientious respect, on our part, for their claims upon our sense of justice. They were the aboriginal occupants of the land we now possess. They have been driven from place to place. The purchase money paid to them in some cases for what they called their own has still left them poor. In many instances, when they had settled down upon land assigned to them by compact, and began to support themselves by their own labor, they were rudely jostled off, and thrust into the wilderness again. Many, if not most, of our Indian wars, have had their origin in broken promises, and acts of injustice upon our part, and the advance of the Indians in civilization has been slow, because the treatment they received did not permit it to be faster and more general. We cannot expect them to improve and to follow our guidance unless we keep faith with them in respecting the rights they possess, and unless, instead of depriving them of their opportunities, we lend them a helping hand. I cordially approve the policy regarding the management of Indian affairs outlined in the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The faithful performance of our promises is the first condition of a good understanding with the Indians. I cannot too urgently recommend to Congress that prompt and liberal provision be made for the conscientious fulfillment of all engagements entered into by the Government with the Indian tribes. To withhold the means necessary for the performance of a promise is always false economy, and is apt to prove disastrous in its consequences. Especial care is recommended to provide for the Indians settled on their reservations, cattle and agricultural implements to aid them in whatever efforts they may make to support themselves, and by the re-establishment and maintenance of schools to bring them under the control of civilized influences. I see no reasons why Indians who can give satisfactory proof of having by their own labor supported their families for a number of years, and who are willing to detach themselves from their tribal relations, should not be admitted to the benefit of the Homestead act, and the privileges of citizenship, and I recommend the passage of a law to that effect. It will be an act of justice as well as a measure of encouragement. Earnest efforts are being made to purify the Indian service, so that every dollar appropriated by Congress shall redound to the benefit of the Indians benefitted.

The effort will have my firm support. With an improved service and every possible encouragement held out to the Indians to better their condition and to elevate themselves in the scale of civilization, we may hope to do at the same time a good work for them and for ourselves.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the importance of the statements and suggestions made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the depredations committed upon the forests of the United States, and the necessity for the preservation of these forests. It is believed that the measures taken in pursuance of existing laws to arrest these depredations will be successful, if Congress, by an appropriation for that purpose renders their continued enforcement possible. The experience of other nations teaches us that a country cannot be stripped of its forests with impunity, and we shall expose ourselves to the gravest consequences unless the wasteful and improvident manner in which the forests of the United States are destroyed be effectually checked. I earnestly recommend that the measures suggested by the Secretary of the Interior for the suppression of depredations on the public timber lands of the United States, for the selling of timber from the public lands, and for the preservation of forests, be embodied in the law, and that, considering the urgent necessity of enabling the people of certain States and Territories to purchase timber from the public lands in a legal manner, which at present they cannot do, such a law be passed without unavoidable delay.

LANDS NOT IRRIGABLE.

I would also call the attention of Congress to the statement made by the Secretary of the Interior concerning the disposition that might be made of the land not irrigable west of the 100th meridian. These lands are practically unsaleable under existing laws, and the suggetsion is worthy of consideration that a system of leasehold tenure would make them a source of profit to the United States, while at the same time legalizing the business of cattle raising; which is at present carried on upon them.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Agriculture contains the gratifying announcement of the extraordinary success which has awarded the agricultural industry of the country for the past yerr. With the fair prices which we obtain for the products of the soil, possibly for the surplus which our people have to export, we may confidently turn to this as the most important of all our resources for the revival of the depressed industries of the country. The report shows our agricultural progress during the year, and contains a statement of the work done by the department for the advancement of agricultural industry, upon which the prosperity of our people so largely depends. Matters of information are included of great interest to those who seek, by the experience of others, to improve their own methods of cultivation. The efforts of the department to increase the production of important articles of consumption will, it is hoped, improve the demand for labor and advance the business of the country, and eventually result in saving some of the many millions that are now annually paid to foreign nations for sugar and other staple products. which habitual use has made necessary in our domestic, every-day life. The board, on behalf of the United States executive department at the International Exhibition of 1876, has concluded its labors.

THE UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION BOARD.

The final report of the board was transmitted to Congress at the last session. As these papers contain interesting and valuable information, and will constitute the only report emanating from the Government on the subject of the Exhibition, I invite attention to the matter, and recommend that the report be published for general information.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress is empowered by the Constitution with the authority of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, in which the seat of government of the Nation is located. The interests of the District, having no direct representation in Congress, are entitled to special consideration or care at the hands of the General Government. The Capitol of the United States belongs to the Nation, and it is natural that the American people should take pride in the seat of their National Government, and desire it to be an ornament to the country. Much has been done to render it healthful, convenient and attractive, but much remains to be done, which its permanent inhabitants are not able, and ought not to be expected to do. To impose on them a large proportion of the costs required for public improvements, which are in a great measure planned and executed for the convenience of the Government, and of the many thousands of visitors from all parts of the country who temporarily reside in the Capitol of the Nation, is an evident injustice. Special attention is asked by the Commissioners of the District in their report, which is herewith transmitted, to the importance of a permanent adjustment by Congress of the financial relations between thr United States and the District, involving a regular annual contribution by the United States of its just proportion of the expenses of the District government, and of the outlay for all needed public improvements; and such measure of relief from the burden of taxation now resting on the people of the District as, in the wisdom of Congress, may be deemed just. The report of the Commissioners show that the affairs of the District are in a condition as satisfactory as could be expected in view of the heavy debt resting upon it, and its very limited means for necessary expenses.

The debt of the district is as follows:

Old funded debt	$ 8,379,691 96
Bonds guaranteed by the United States	13,743,250 00
Total bonded debt	$22,122,941 96
To which should be added certain outstanding claims, as explained in the report of the commissioners	1,182,204 52
Making the total debt of the District	$23,310,146 48

The Commissioners ask attention to the importance of the improvement of the Potomac River, and the reclamation of the marshes bordering the city of Washington, and their views upon this subject are concurred in by the members of the Board of Health, whose report is also herewith transmitted. Both the commercial and sanitary interests of the District will be greatly promoted, I doubt not, by this improvement. Your attention is invited to the suggestion of the Commissioners and of the Board of Health for the organization of a board of operations, to have supervision and control of the disbursement of all moneys for charitable purposes from the District Treasury.

I desire also to ask your especial attention to the need of adding to the efficiency of the public schools of the District by supplemental aid from the National Treasury. This is especially just since so large a number of those attending schools are children of employes of the Government.

I earnestly commend to your care the interests of tht people of the District who are so intimately associated with the Government establishment, and to whose enterprise the good order and attractiveness of the Capitol are largely due, and I ask your atttention to the request of the commissioners for legislation in behalf of the interests intrusted to their care. The appropriations asked for the care of the reservations belonging to the Government within the city by the commissioner of public buildings and grounds are also commended to your favorable consideration.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The report of the joint commission created by the act approved August 2d, 1876, an act providing for the completion of the Washington Monument, is also herewith transmitted, with accompanying documents. The board of Engineers and officers detailed to examine the monument, in compliance with the second section of the act, have reported that the foundation is insufficient. No authority exists for making the expenditure necessary to secure stability. I therefore recommend that the commission be authorized to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by the act as may be necessary for the purpose. The present unfinished condition of the monument begun so long ago is a disgrace to the Nation. It should not be doubted that the patriotism of the country will heartily respond to such prompt provision as may be made for its completion at an early day, and I urge upon Congress the propriety and necessity of immediate legislation for this purpose.

THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION.

The wisdom of legislation upon the part of Congress in aid of the States for the education of the whole people in those branches of study which are taught in the common schools of the country is no longer a question. The intelligent judgment of the country goes still further, regarding it also as both constitutional and expedient for the General Government to extend to technical and higher education such aid as is deemed essential to the general welfare, and to our due prominence among the enlightened and cultured nations of the world The ultimate settlement of all questions of the future, whether of administration or finance, or of true nationality of sentiment depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. It is vain to hope for the success of a free government without the means of insuring the intelligence of those who are the source of power. No less than one-seventh of the entire voting population of our country are incompetent to read and write. It is encouraging to observe, in connection with the growth of fraternal feeling in those States in which slavery formerly existed, evidences of increasing interest in universal education, and I shall be glad to give my approval to any appropriate measures which may be enacted by Congress for the purpose of supplementing with National aid the local systems of education in these States and in all the States; and having already invited your attention to the needs of the District of Columbia with respect to its public school system, I here add that I believe it desirable, not so much with reference to the local wants of the District but to the great and lasting benefit of the entire country, that this system should be crowned with a University in all respects in keeping with the National Capital, and thereby realize the cherished hopes of Washington on this subject.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.

I also earnestly commend the request of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute, that an adequate appropriation be made for the establishment and conduct of a National museum under their supervision.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The request of the Librarian of Congress that action be taken providing for the preservation and growth of the Library of Congress is also one of National importance. As the depository of all copyright publications and records, the Library has outgrown the provision for its accommodation and the erection on such a site as the judgment of Congress may approve of a fire-proof library building, to preserve the treasures, and enlarge the usefulness of this valuable collection, is recommended.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS.

I recommend also such legislation as will render available and efficient for purposes of instruction, so far as is consistent with the public service, the cabinets or museums of invention, of surgery, of education, and of agriculture, and other collections the property of the National Government. The capital of the nation should be more than a mere political center. We should avail ourselves of all the opportunities which Providence has here placed at our command to elevate the general intelligence of the people and increase the conditions most favorable to the success and perpetuity of our institutions.

R. B. HAYES.

December 3, 1877.

THE ARMY.

The report of the War Department shows that the army has been so greatly reduced that the maximum strength of companies last May was 38 enlisted men per company in the artillery and 37 enlisted men per company in the infantry. Few of the companies have their maximum strength. All told we have less than 9,000 infantry in the service. The report shows that it costs more to transport men from point to point, with our small army, than it would cost to maintain a larger army so as to have no need for so much transportation. Our small army invites Indian wars, Mexican brigandage, and other outbreaks, all of which cost much money. Desertions have greatly decreased. A small appropriation is recommended to supply troops at posts with newspapers and magazines. This will help the morale of the men. It is recommended to increase the retired list for officers. The army regulutions should be revised. Improvements at West Point are recommended. The Signal Service is commended to the liberality of Congress. The War records of both the Confederates and the United States should be published. Our seacoast defenses should be completed. More improved small-arms and heavy guns should be manufactured, and an appropriation for this purpose is recommended. We have not small-arms enough to supply the militia of the whole country with over 8,000 a year, and the supply of ammunition is also deficient. Important surveys cannot be finished, owing to a lack of appropriations. The estimates of the Department for the coming year are fixed at $43,115,443.24, of which only $31,597,270 is for the military establishment, the rest being for public works and sundries. There is a deficiency of $1,200,000 for transportation. It is recommended to increase the army by authorizing the President to permanently recruit the infantry to 50 enlisted men to each company, increasing it to 100 men each when necessary; and the artillery to 75 each, with power to increase to 125.

The Postoffice Department.

The Postmaster General's report is mostly devoted to statistics. As usual, the receipts from the service are several millions of dollars behind its expenses. The Postmaster General does not venture to make many recommendations. He recommends a change in the law allowing postmasters of the fourth class to receive commissions on postage stamps sold. He thinks there should be monthly reports from the large postoffices. He recommends some change in the law relating to newspapers and magazines, so as to reduce the postage on transient matter sent from a regular publication office. The laws regarding the letting of contracts should be revised, to avoid swindles on the Government. The report recommends a new law for advertising post routes. The newspapers will not publish advertisements at the presen low rates; and the law will not allow contracts to be made without advertising The postal revenues fell off $427,585 25 a compared with the previous year. The revenue will probably increase again during the coming year; still the annual deficiency will also probably increase.

The Interior Department.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior begins by discussing the Indian question at some length; but it contains or suggests nothing new or original, except recommending the payment of higher salaries to Indian agents. Attention is called to the rapidity with which our forests are disappearing, and the alarming consequences likely to follow. and it is recommended that our Government take measures to preserve our forests. It is suggested that timber lands be withheld from sale or the Homestead law, except under guarded rules so as to save their timber, and that agents be employed to take care of their timber. Laws should be enacted to make the desert lands valuable; also to settle private land claims. The question of the liability of the Pacific railroads to the United States is discussed at length, with statistics. During the year, 14,459 patents were issued. The Patent Office received $105,921.49 over all expenses. Pensions for the coming year will require $28,000,000. The state of the various surveys, park reserves, etc., is related; also of Government buildings. The reconstruction of the Patent Office building, with additions, fire-proof, is recommended.

THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report, says the appropriations available for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1877, are $13,592,932. The whole amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1 to November 1, 1877, is $5,343,037. Of this amount there is estimated to have been in the hands of paymasters and agents of the Government on Nov. 1, 1877, $876,528, besides $152,000 refunded, making a total of $1,029,528, which, deducted from the amount drawn, will show the actual expenditure from July 1 to November 1, 1877, to have been $4,313,509. The estimates for the present fiscal year are $16,233,234, exclusive of $2,314,231 submitted for new buildings and improvements at the several navy yards. In the report of the Secretary of the Navy on November 29, 1876, the estimated amount for the pay of the navy for the present fiscal year was $7,300,000, the computation being based upon the number of officers and men then borne upon the register. Congress, however, by the act of March 3, 1877, appropriated only $6,600,000, or $700,000 less than the estimate. This will necessarily produce a deficiency at the end of the fiscal year unless Congress shall appropriate the above amount, the payment of which to officers and men is so fixed by law that it cannot be evaded. The amount appropriated for the deficiency at the extra session by Congress had reference only to the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, and was based upon the amount ascertained to be due upon the books of the Fourth Auditor's office, whereas the deficiency here referred to is estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—After an all-night session, occupied with dilatory motions by the Republican members, and the reading of evidence of the Hamburg massacre, the Senate passed the pending resolution by a vote of 29 yeas, 27 nays—Patterson and Conover voting with the Democrats. It reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections be discharged from the consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.

Mr. Thurman made an effort to get the credentials of Butler considered and moved that he be sworn in as Senator; but Mr. Edmunds objected and the chair decided that under the objections and rules the whole matter would go over until the next day. Mr. Edmunds than gave notice that, as a matter of the highest privilege, he would call up the report of the committee in the Kellogg case at the opening of to-morrow's session.

In the House a number of new bills were introduced and referred to committees. Under suspension of the rules Mr. Crittenden's resolution was passed requesting the President to state what legal impediments, if any, exist that prevent him from executing the laws in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Adjournment till Friday.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—The Senate, by a vote of 29 to 29, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Privileges and Elections declaring W. P. Kellogg entitled to a seat as Senator from Lousiana. Mr. Patterson voted with the Democrats, Mr. Conover with the Republicans, the Vice President giving the casting vote.

Mr. Thurman then moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and insert: "That M. C. Butler be now sworn in as Senator from South Carolina." Defeated by the same vote. A long discussion followed, but nothing definite was arrived at.

FRIDAY, Nov. 30.—The Senate took up the Paris Exposition bill and passed it by a vote of yeas 36, nays 20, after refusing to concur in the increase of the appropriation to $175,000.

A compromise in the Kellogg and Butler cases, submitted by Mr. Thurman, was agreed to by which it was arranged that both should be voted for and then admitted together. The vote for Kellogg was taken first and was ayes 30, nays 28. The vote for Butler was ayes 29, nays 28. Patterson and Conover voted with the Republicans for Kellogg and with the Democrats for Butler. Davis, of Ill., dodged on the vote for Butler. Both Senators were sworn in, Butler taking the modified oath

The House met, but not having a quorum, it adjourned.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1—In the Senate the Deficiency bill passed, with amendments.

Several private bills were passed, and the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened, adjourned until 10 a. m. Monday.

The House passed a resolution, by a vote of 113 to 43, instructing the Committee on Patents to report a bill which shall prohibit the bringing or maintaining of suits for any infringement of patents against any person who purchases for his own use and not for sale or barter, any article or implement in market, unless at the time he purchased he knew it infringed some existing patent.

The House adjourned till 10 a. m. Monday.

MONDAY, Dec. 3.—At 10 this morning the Senate met and went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened at 11.10, adjourned. The confirmation of the New York Custom House appointments were not reached for action and fell with the expiration of the session. Among other nominations which expired for want of action were those of Effingham Lawrence, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; John Baxter, United States Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit; E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Henry S. Sanford, Minister to Belgium; and H. W. Hilliard, Minister to Brazil. The nomination of Gen. Harlan to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, which was confirmed last Thursday and suspended on motion to reconsider, stands confirmed, no action being taken on the motion. A number of other confirmations, of minor importance, which were thus suspended last Thursday, were also released from suspension to-day by the general adjournment of the session prior to action on the motion for reconsideration.

In the House, a resolution was introduced declaring that the President, by refusing the use of the army in the support of the pretended governments in South Carolina and Louisiana, and thereby according to their people the right of local self-government in accordance with the constitution, has faithfully performed his duty in that behalf, and is justly entitled to the respect and confidence of the American people.

Mr. Conger (Rep., Mich.), moved an adjournment, and the time was consumed in discussion until the hour fixed for final adjournment.

At noon both Houses were called to order, and the second session of the forty-fifth Congress was begun. After the usual formalities, the President's message was read in each House, and ordered printed.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—The Senate was not in session.

In the House a resolution was passed instructing officers to enforce the rule to prevent liquors being sold in the Capitol building.

A number of bills were introduced and referred—among them a bill by Mr. Ellsworth, of Michigan, providing for general amnesty to all persons resting under the disabilities of the Fourteenth amendment, on their application to the Attorney General.

Mr. Hubbell introduced a bill erecting the Upper Peninsula into the Northern Judicial District of Michigan, the court to be located at Marquette.

There's no Place Like Michigan.

The editor of the *Saginawian*, having recently made an extended tour through the West and South, has this to say of his observations:

We have met hundreds of Michigan men in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Texas, and not one in ten but was honest enough to say he would be glad enough to get back to Michigan. Corn ten cents a bushel in Southwestern Missouri, and other things in proportion; an abundant crop means no market, a failure of crops means utter destitution in many of the localities that are represented as "rich, fertile, convenient to market," etc. Year with year, there is no State so thoroughly reliable for crops and markets as Michigan, and ten Michigan men who stay at home "get rich," to where one who seeks his fortune farther West succeeds in worrying out any sort of a competence.

When you see a bee coming towards you with his coat tail spread, and singing a lively tune as he comes, and there is no avenue of escape, just hit him a blow with your hand, throw your arms over your head, and hollow with all your might.

FINE SHOES.

FOR SCHOOL SHOES,

If you want the **BEST**, go to

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

FOR LADIES' FINE FRENCH KID BOOTS,

—GO TO—

Hewitt & Champion's.

For Ladies' Goat Walking Boots

—GO TO—

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

"THAT BOY!"

For something which he cannot kick out in a month, go to

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

For any kind of a Shoe for Ladies, Misses, and Children, EXCEPT A POOR ONE, go to

HEWITT & CHAMPION'S.

THE MILD POWER

CURES

HUMPHREYS'

HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Been in general use for twenty years. Everywhere proved the most SAFE, SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL and EFFICIENT medicines known. They are just what the people want, saving time, money, sickness and suffering. Every single specific the well tried perscription of an eminent physician.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	**Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations,	25
2.	**Worms**, Worm Fever, Worm Colic,	25
3.	**Crying-Colic**, or Teething of Infants,	25
4.	**Diarrhœa**, of Children or Adults,	25
5.	**Dysentery**, Griping, Bilious Colic,	25
6.	**Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting,	25
7.	**Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis,	25
8.	**Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache,	25
9.	**Headaches**, Sick Headache, Vertigo,	25
10.	**Dyspepsia**, Bilious Stomach,	25
11.	**Suppressed**, or Painful Periods,	25
12.	**Whites**, too Profuse Periods,	25
13.	**Croup**. Cough, Difficult Breathing,	25
14.	**Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions.	25
15.	**Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains,	50
16.	**Fever and Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues,	50
17.	**Piles**, blind or bleeding,	50
18.	**Ophthalmy**, and Sore or Weak Eyes,	50
19.	**Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza,	50
20.	**Whooping-Cough**, violent coughs,	50
21.	**Asthma**, oppressed Breathing,	50
22.	**Ear Discharges**, impaired hearing,	50
23.	**Scrofula**, enlarged glands, Swellings,	50
24.	**General** Debility, Physical Weakness,	50
25.	**Dropsy** and scanty Secretions,	50
26.	**Sea-Sickness**, sickness from riding,	50
27.	**Kidney-Disease**, Gravel,	50
28.	**Nervous Debility**, Vital Weakness,	1 00
29.	**Sore Mouth**, Canker,	50
30.	**Urinary Weakness**, wetting the bed,	50
31.	**Painful Periods**, or with Spasms,	50
32	**Disease of Heart**, palpitations, etc.	1 00
33.	**Epilepsey**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance,	1 00
34.	**Diphtheria**, ulcerated sore throat,	50
35.	**Chronic Congestions** and Eruptions,	50

FAMILY CASES.

Case, Morocco, with above **35 large** vials and Manual of directions, **$10.00**

Case Morocco, of 20 large vials and Book, **6.00**

These remedies are sent by the case single box or vial, to any part of the country, free of charge, on receipt of price. Address

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.

Office and Depot, 109 Fulton St. New York.

For Sale by all Druggists.

☞ Humphreys' Specific Manual on the care and treatment of disease and its cure, sent FREE on application.

FRANK SMITH, AGENT.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. M. S. DAVIS has now ready for inspection a choice and desirable stock of

FALL AND WINTER

MILLINERY,

With a full line **TIES, LACES, HAMBURG EDGINGS,** to be sold

CHEAP, FOR CASH.

A SPECIALTY OF

Ladies' Underwear.

ALL AT THE

NEW YORK ROOMS,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT. [709

Messrs. Deubel

WISH TO INFORM

FARMERS

Living near Saline and adjacent towns that

THEIR PRICES OF WHEAT

Are from TWO TO FOUR CENTS PER BUSHEL MORE than is paid by shippers at outside places; and they intend making Ypsilanti the best wheat market on the M. C. R. R. 576

$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish $66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over $20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. Terms and $5.00 Outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 697-1year.

There's no use talking, if you only will ask the prices on Crockery and Glassware at JOHNSON'S you wi be convinced that he sells as cheap as any man in the State. 11 Huron St. 704

Mortgage Sale.

Default having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date the twenty first day of August, A. D. 1866, executed by Anthony Smith and Harriet Smith his wife to Jacob Aray and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds or the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, on the twenty third day of February A. D. 1867 in liber 35 of mortgages, on page 640, and on the nineteenth day of April a. d. 1872, said Jacob Aray assigned said mortgage to John Slater, which said assignment was recorded in said Register of Deeds office, on the twenty third day of April 1872 in liber 3 of assignments of mortgages on page 415, and on the fourth day of January a. d. 1873, said John Slater assigned said mortgage to Charles H. Conklin which assignment was renorded in the office of the Register ef Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the Seventh day of June 1873, in liber four of assignments of mortgages, on page 36, and on the twenty third day of September a. d. 1876, the said Charles H. Conklin assigned said mortgage to Charles Brewer, which said assignment was recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for said County of Washtenaw, on the twenty stxth day of September 1876 in liber 55 of mortgages on page 269, and upon which said mortgrge there is claimed to be due and unpaid the sum of three thousand four hundred and twenty one dollars and seven cents and also an attorney fee of twenty dollars as provided therein, and no suit or proceeding at law or in chancery having been had or instituted to recover the amount due thereon, or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the mortgaged premises, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said claim and the costs and expenses of said sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder at the front door of the Court House, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court for the County of Wrshtenaw,) in the city of Ann Arbor, State of Michigan, on Monday, the 10TH, day of DECEMBER, 1877, at ten o'clock in the fore noon of that day, which said premises are described as follows, to wit; The undivided one half of all that piece or parcel of land situated in the township of York, County of Washtenaw and State of Michigan being the saw mill and privilege situated on the north part of the South west quarter of Section No. seventeen also a piece of land on the North side of the mill pond on the north part of the above discribed quarter section supposed to containg eight acres of land more or less.

Dated Sept. 15th, a. d. 1877.

CHARLES J. BREWER Assignee.

FRANK E. JONES, Attorney for Assignee.

JOHNSON, the Huron Street Druggist, keeps the best Dye Stuffs, and sells them "way down." That refined Gum Catechu makes a lovely seal brown

THE MILWAUKEE

MEDICAL & SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

Established 1867 and Chartered by the State Legislature for the improved treatment of all Private and Chronic Diseases mentioned in this card. Just published,

"THE SILENT FRIEND!"

A confidential Adviser for the young and middle aged of both sexes on all Diseases of a Private Nature, arising from Early Abuses or Infection, Seminal Weakness, and Loss of Manhood, and the best means of cure; with valuable advice to the Married and those contemplating Marriage; including a treatise on Female Diseases, and Chronic Affections of the Throat, Lungs and Skin, Catarrh, Cancer, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, the Opium Habit &c. It contains 260 large pages and numerous engravings, mailed under seal on receipt of 50 cts.

A CLINICAL LECTURE on the above diseases, and the principles of medical practice in their treatment, Price 10 cts. Address, Attending Physician,

M. & S. INSTITUTE,

No. 435 Water st., MILWAUKEE, Wis.

689-740

Book and Job Printing,

SUCH AS

BUSINESS CARDS,

NOTE AND LETTER HEADS,

DRAFTS, RECEIPTS, CHECKS,

BILL HEADS AND STATEMENTS

POSTERS AND HAND-BILLS,

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, BRIEFS, ETC.

Our work is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction.

AT THE COMMERCIAL OFFICE,

The nicest variety of Fancy Goods at FRED. W. JOHNSON'S, 11 Huron St.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE, NOV. 11th, 1877.

GOING EAST.

	Mail.	Day Express.	Kal. Accom.	Atlantic Express.	Night Express.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Chicago.....Lv.	7 00	9 00	3 45	5 15	9 00
Michigan City	9 28	11 10	6 20	7 35	11 15
New Buffalo	9 48	11 26	6 48		11 49
		P. M.			A. M.
Niles	10 45	12 15	8 14	9 00	12 35
	P. M.				
Kalamazoo	12 35	1 40	10 00	10 26	2 17
Battle Creek	1 32	2 17		11 08	3 15
Marshall	2 25	3 00		11 37	3 49
			Jack.	A. M.	
Albion	2 52	3 21	Ac.	12 05	4 10
Jackson .....Ar.		4 05	A. M.	12 50	4 55
Jackson .....Lv.	3 45		5 20		
Chelsea	4 40		6 15		
Dexter	5 0		6 30		
Ann Arbor	5 20	5 10	7 00	2 10	6 38
Ypsilanti	5 38	5 24	7 15	2 27	6 55
Wayne Junction	6 02	5 45	7 40	2 48	7 15
G. T. Junction	6 33	6 15	8 25	3 20	7 45
Detroit .....Ar.	6 45	6 30	8 40	3 25	8 00

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going east, at 11:55 A. M.

GOING WEST.

	Mail	Day Express.	Jackson Express.	Evening Express.	Pacific Expr ‡
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Detroit .....Lv.	7 00	9 35	4 45	6 20	9 50
G. T. Junction	7 15	9 55	5 00	6 35	10 10
Wayne Junction	7 46	10 17	5 32	7 10	10 42
Ypsilanti	8 10	10 35	6 00	7 36	11 04
Ann Arbor	8 30	10 53	6 30	8 10	11 24
Dexter	8 56		6 53	8 31	
Chelsea	9 17		7 08	8 47	
Jackson .....Ar.		P. M.			A. M.
Jackson .....Lv.	10 20	12 15	8 00	9 40	12 45
Marshall	11 50	1 35	*Kal. Ac'n.	11 03	1 45
	P. M.				
Battle Creek	12 21	1 58		11 35	2 10
			A. M.	A. M.	
Kalamazoo	1 15	2 40	4 00	12 25	2 55
Niles	3 11	4 07	6 10	2 38	4 24
Michigan City	4 40	5 20	7 50	4 15	5 47
Chicago.....Ar	6 55	7 40	10 30	6 45	8 00

*Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday and Sunday excepted. †Daily.

The Grand Rapids Express leaves Ypsilanti, going west, at 4:15 P. M.

H. B. LEDYARD.
Gen. Supt.,

THE COMMERCIAL.

Free to Do Right—To Do Wrong, Never.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1877.

SOUTHERN Republicans can't be blamed for making the best possible terms with their enemies after Hayes had delivered them bound into the hands of their enemies.

JUDGE HUNTINGTON has granted a rehearing of the Beal-Rose-Douglas case; but we don't believe that Beal will accept of the proffer for a rehearing. It was only to gain time, and he will still keep on slopping over, abusing the Judge, decrying justice, and making a fool of himself generally.

WE commend the President's Message to those of our readers who have the grace and patience to go through its long-winded contents. It reminds one of Van Buren, Polk, poor Pierce, and Jimmy Buchanan. Lincoln and Grant gave us short, comprehensive messages, and the people loved to read them. They did not feel the necessity of arguing with the people to sustain their policies. We cannot expect, however, a continued succession of great men in the Presidential office, especially in one generation. Take the weak with the strong—the bitter with the sweet.

THE Presidential minstrels are getting ready for the Southern Christmas trip. The Kuklux are putting their masks and bowie-knives out of the way, and will condescend to meet them on equal terms. Such concessions from the Ku-klux are truly gratifying.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)*

Local Matters.

—Last Sunday evening there were two baptisms at the Baptist church. There is quite a religious interest in the prayer meetings. Several have expressed a new hope in Christ, and others are inquiring.

—The undersigned takes this method to tender his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many kind friends one and all at home and abroad, who by their acts words and kind offers endeavored to alleviate the sufferings of his deceased mother and have sympathized with him in his affliction. Toward all these friends he will ever entertain a grateful remembrance. D. FRED BENEDICT.

ITEMS FROM THE ANN ARBOR "COURIER."—Several of our well-known citizens are quite sick at this time, namely: Messrs. S. P. Noble, John M. Gott, George Grenville, and Charles Tripp.

The harvest of the chicken thieves during the early part of the week, according to reports from different sections of the city, seems to have been quite profitable, one roost in the third ward having been visited for three consecutive nights.

The mill-race in the third ward is getting to be quite a noted watering place. It will be remembered that some time last summer an infatuated trio, losing their nautical reckoning, took an involuntary bath in the same, to the sad detriment of their silk wardrobes, beast and vehicle. On Saturday evening last, J. Q. A. Sessions, Esq., on his way up town from Spring street, lost his footing in coming over the sidewalk bridge on Miller avenue, and was precipitated into the race, from whence he was extricated by persons passing by.

ART GALLERY.—Once more I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my sky parlors are open, and we are prepared to catch the shadows of all our old patrons, and as many new ones as can come. The darkened sky and gloomy clouds of dreary, cheerless November, has not been at all propittous for our business, which is probably affected more by the weather than almost any other. Yet, we all have to *live*, and, while God sends us the dimmed light, we would ask our kind patrons to remember us, and *gladden our hearts* by giving us their work. Delay not to place your "Portrait on the Wall," which will speak in love and tenderness to your children and friends when your voice is hushed in its long silence, and be by them higher prized than any other memento you could leave to them. The holidays will soon be with us, and while giving pleasure to your friends do not forget them who need cheering also.

MRS. J. H. PARSONS.

[Who are true disciples? They who remember the widow and the fatherless. You can do as well as anywhere in getting your photographs of Mrs. Parsons. Why not patronize her art gallery, and enable her and her children to have a "Merry Christmas" and a "Happy New Year?"—ED.]

—The Pioneer meeting at Saline, Wednesday, was the richest we have attended. We give Mother Hunt's paper, read at the meeting, this week. Next week we shall give Mrs. Finley's exceedingly entertaining account of the Kimmel neighborhood. The paper read by Mr. Preston, recounting his father's life. Mr. Berdan's account of Deacon Moore, of Mooreville, who died many years since. And Wm. H. Gregory's pertinent proofs of the vitality and number of aged people in this locality and State. We shall be prepared to furnish extra copies. The address by Mrs. Foster, of Ann Arbor, upon the higher claims of women, denouncing the vices of men, use of tobacco, &c., which makes women's lives intolerable, was a grand one, and well received. Miss Kelley, an Augusta girl, of whom the good people of that noble town may well be proud, read in a most splendid manner "The Return from the Poor House," by Will Carleton, and, also, "The Juror's Return." The ladies of Saline did their prettiest in the way of a good dinner. They never do any thing by halves. Said a Pioneer to us last year, "However it may be the rest of the time, on these days Pioneers don't complain of dyspepsia." We looked all around those tables laden with the good things which Washtenaw county so luxuriously affords, and could not discover a single dyspeptic. Everybody's digestive powers were at their best. Three cheers and a tiger for the women of Saline.

Safe—Speedy—Sure.

The rapidity and certainty with which Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound cures diseases of the respiratory organs, and its reliability as a remedy for consumption long ago secured for it a foremost rank among medicines of its class. It is in fact the recognised specific for throat and bronchial disorders. It promptly checks a cough, no matter of how long standing, and affords great relief in cases of asthma. It should not be mistaken for a mere palliation, since it not only affords immediate relief, but also removes all traces of the malady. It is a specific for croup. Trial size, 10 cents. Large sizes, 50 cents and One Dollar. Sold by Frank Smith.

Also Agent for Prof. Parker's Pleasant Worm Syrup, which never fails. Pleasant to take and requires no physic. Price, 25 cents. Try it. 716-1m

JACKSON'S DINING HALL

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish BOARD BY THE DAY OR MEAL, at the very lowest rates possible. I have fitted up rooms in the Van Tuyl block, Huron street, Ypsilanti, and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

Single Meals, 25 Cents.

OYSTERS served in any style desired, at all hours. A variety of refreshments always on hand. Desiring the custom of all, it shall be my care that the accommodations of my restaurant shall be second to none in the city.

717 E. H. JACKSON.

In Everybody's Mouth

ARE THE

PRECIOUS PEARLS.

Not pearly teeth, but

PRECIOUS PEARLS CIGAR.

A pearl of the first water. Best five cent Cigar in the market. Can be bought of

INGRAM,

The Druggist,

Opposite the Depot.

ACCURACY IS INSURED by having your PRESCRIPTIONS prepared at **Ingram's,**

717 Opp. Depot.

MORSE'S BLOCK, corner of Congress and Washington sts., is the place to get your Groceries.

Come one, Come all.

Groceries, Crockery, Glassware.

Teas cheap as the cheapest, and all the women say it is as good as the best in market.

Butter and Eggs taken at all times in exchange.

☞ **We Pay the Highest Market Price for COUNTRY PRODUCE.** ☜

EASTERLY & CRANE.

SEPTEMBER 20th, 1877. 653

Thirty Thousand Ties Wanted, Cash on Delivery, at Geo. A. & T. Neat's Variety Store.

J. H. LESHER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

194 JEFFERSON AVE., CORNER BATES ST., DETROIT,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving new

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which he will make to order CHEAP FOR CASH. Give him a call and save money. 707-720

THE STEINAU JEWELRY CO.'S **FOR ONE DOLLAR!** IMPERIAL CASKET.

And New Illustrated Catalogue, with instructions how to become Agents.

Our Imperial Casket contains one pair of Lady's Bracelets, one Roman Neck Chain and Locket, one set of Studs, one pair of Sleeve Buttons, one Lady's Set (Ear-rings and Pin), one Seal Ring, one engraved "Friendship" Ring, one Plain Ring, one embossed Collar Button; all of which are the **finest gold-plate, warranted to stand the test of solid gold,** and exactly as represented by the engravings in this announcement. **On receipt of One Dollar** we will send this grand array of elegant Jewelry, securely packed in a beautiful morocco casket, postpaid, to any address. Our illustrated catalogue accompanies every casket free.

"Having one of the Imperial Caskets in our possession, we must say, that, while the articles are not solid gold, they are beautiful imitations and very pretty, each particular piece being equally as good as are sold in the city Jewelry stores."—EDITORS' HOME AND FARM.

"An honorable house, entitled to the confidence of their patrons."—EDITOR CHRISTIAN WORLD.

"We endorse the high order of respectability attached to the Steinau Jewelry Co."—ED. BOSTON GLOBE.

"To assure our patrons of our responsibility, we refer to any reliable business house in Cincinnati, and by permission to the commercial agency of Tappan, McKillop and Co." Mail all orders to

STEINAU JEWELRY COMPANY, No. 5 Arcade, CINCINNATI, O.

717-720

PIANOS —AND— ORGANS.

WAR

On HIGH PRICES in full blast at

SAMSON'S.

King Combination Captured.

Peddlars Demoralized and in Full Retreat.

An Entire New Deal, with CASH for Trumps.

$250 for an elegant 7 octave MARSHAL & SMITH piano. Warranted for 3 years.

$150 for an elegant ESTEY ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

$125 for an elegant TABER ORGAN, 7 stops. Warranted for 10 years.

$125 for a Good BOARDMAN & GRAY piano, second-hand. Warranted for 5 years.

$30 for a good second-hand MELODEON.

Everything in the Musical line at equally low prices.

Pianos and Organs to RENT. Rent applied if purchased.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Don't be bulldozed by travelling peddlars into buying worthless instruments, when you can buy RELIABLE and first-class instruments *at home*, and of responsible parties.

Chas. E. Samson,

711 GENERAL AGENT.

MARSDEN'S

Pectoral Balm,

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

COUGHS, COLDS AND **CONSUMPTION.**

FINLAY & THOMPSON,

New Orleans, La., Sole Agts.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 716-733

Don't buy your Crockery or Glassware until you examine the prices at the New Crockery Store of FRED W. JOHNSON.

THREE THINGS to KNOW:

1st. That the best Eye-Tester in the world is the JOHNSTON & CONRATH.

2d. That the frames of the JOHNSTON PATENT ECONOMICAL SPECTACLES, and EASY FITTING EYE-GLASSES are unparalleled.

3d. That these frames are filled with the FINEST FRENCH LENSES and BRAZILIAN PEBBLES.

Ask for JOHNSTON'S PATENT EASY-FITTING FRAMES.

I have secured the sole agency for above goods in this city.

J. FRANK SMITH,

707-733 OPTICIAN.

ANOTHER REDUCTION.

GAS

75 cts. per 1,000 Feet.

Call at 56 Bates street any afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and see our Gas Works make Gas at least THIRTY Per Cent. better than city gas, for Seventy-five Cents per 1,000 feet, and you will have one put into your premises. NATIONAL GAS WORKS CO.,

H. FRANK, Sup't. DETROIT, Mich.

A SUGGESTION.

Owing to the high price of Gas, many persons are looking around for a substitute for this expensive luxury, and in many cases a necessity. Heretofore nothing has offered itself in the shape of a SAFE GAS MACHINE; we now offer such an apparatus.

We can make a BETTER GAS than is supplied by any Gas Company in the United States, at **75 Cents per 1,000 Feet.**

For private residences our plan has been to get three or more to join in purchase of works, and thereby the outlay is small, and the savings great. **For Shops, Hotels, etc., this is just the works.** 716-722

The greatest variety of Patent Medicines in the city is at JOHNSON'S Drug Store.

RING'S

Vegetable Ambrosia, FOR GRAY HAIR.

This is the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Man who was bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Maiden, handsome and gay,
Who married the man once bald and gray,
Who now has raven locks, they say.
He used the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Parson, who, by the way,
Married the maiden, handsome and gay,
To the man once bald and gray,
But who now has raven locks, they say,
Because he used the Cure that lay
In the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

This is the Bell that rings away
To arouse the people sad and gay
Unto this fact, which here does lay—
If you would not be bald or gray,
Use the AMBROSIA that Ring made.

COMPOUNDED AT THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY

—OF—

E. M. TUBBS & CO.,

PROPRIETORS OF

Tubbs' Universal Pain Eradicator,

MANCHESTER, N. H.

For sale by FRANK SMITH, Ypsilanti.

689-740

LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES.

HENDERSON & SWEET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, &C.,

EDWARDS & COOPER'S OLD STAND. 709

READ THIS. NO HUMBUG,

—BUT A—

BONAFIDE SALE.

We are now MARKING DOWN the entire stock of

DRY GOODS!

Formerly C. H. LOCKE'S, for the final

Closing Out, and on MONDAY, November 26,

Will offer them at such LOW PRICES as to ensure their sale. The above stock is well assorted with Winter Dry Goods, Cloths, Flannels, Shawls, Domestics, etc. **FARMERS** can put money in their pockets by buying here. Come early to secure the Best Bargains, as no such opportunity will again occur.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

122 Woodward Ave., next to C. R. Mabley's Hat Store,

DETROIT. 716-719

The Voice of The National Bird.

THE ALDERMAN'S VISION.

Arise, and lay aside those shapeless garments. Dress up as becomes the dignity of an American citizen. Put off those shapeless and worn habiliments and don a garb becoming a sovereign of this great and mighty nation. Contribute to the dignity of our people. Bed rock has been reached and the people are elevating. Crowds of our intelligent people heed my injunction and transform themselves by getting redress at the great Assignee Sale of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing. Go thou and do likewise. Thus screeched the bird and then vanished.

Listen to the instruction of the bird and come and see us and we will send you away looking better and pleased with yourself.

JOSHUA W. SMITH,

Assignee for the great Stock of Men's, Youth's, and Boys' Clothing,

76 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT.

716-719

RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 Wood. Ave., Sign of the Big Chair!

ONLY $62.00.

This cut represents our $62.00 PARLOR SUITE, Seven Pieces, upholstered in all-wool Terry, the Fronts and Backs nicely Puffed and Corded. The handsomest suite in America for the price.

RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 Wood. Ave., Sign of the Big Chair!

AT RONEY BROS. FURNITURE HOUSE, 176 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT.

Sign of the Big Chair, you can find all kinds of Furniture at Rock Bottom Prices.

706-731

MARY J. HOLMES.

The new novel, MILDRED, by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes author of those splendid books—Edith Lyle, West Lawn, Tempest and Sunshine, Lena Rivers, etc., is now ready, and for sale by all booksellers. Price $1.50. It is one of the finest novels ever written, and everybody should read it. 714-717

G. W. Carleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

SCROLL SAWS.

ELEGANT NEW DESIGNS.

BEST SAW BLADES

IN THE WORLD.

FANCY WOODS, &c.

Send for large illustrated Catalogue of everything used.

JOHN WILKINSON,

IMPORTER AND DEALER.

53 & 55 Lake St., CHICAGO.

714-717

Local Matters.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1877.

—See Samson's announcement.

—Tax receipts at this office at fifty cents per hundred.

—McRoberts, of the Depot, is spending the Winter in Texas.

—Tax time! Shell out and be at peace with the powers that be.

—A former citizen, William Duress, is now Treasurer of Lake county.

—Caleb Van Husen is confined to his house with neuralgia.—*Evening News.*

—The United Workmen Brethren at the Depot now number 55. The Depot is *some*

—Geo. C. Bates will give a lecture on Utah at Light Guard Hall next Wednesday evening.

—What's the use of starving as long as you can get splendid bread at Willson's for four cents a loaf?

—Clark Stelle is going to Illinois to sell Parsons Bros. & Hall's O. K. Roaster. His wife and daughter will keep his restaurant running in apple-pie order.

—H. S. Harris, son of Dr. Harris, late on the staff of the Detroit *Post*, is devoting himself to the study of the law in this city. Room for talent and industry.

—The Knights of Honor are preparing to celebrate the close of their second year in this city with a grand time. The solid business men of the city and vicinity are largely members of this organization.

—No man has produced a profounder impression in our city than Prof. Gardner, in his recent temperance address. He is expected to speak here again ere long.

—Congress street bridge is O. K. once more. An iron bridge, as well as wooden, or any machinery, needs to be kept in repair. The manufacturers can replace any needed part of the bridge on short notice.

—Look at it as we will, advertising carries with it a certain moral influence. Most people cannot resist the impression that a man who advertises a large stock of fresh goods is more likely to have them than one who does not do so.

—The Euterpian Minstrels of this city have disorganized, on account of the leaving of one of their members. They will probably reorganize as soon as they can fill the place, and go on with a higher class of dramatic performances.

—The Ann Arbor *Courier* took its disgusted readers by surprise, week before last, by not having a single allusion to Silas or the one-legged soldier. Only one week, however; for last week there was a repetition of the nauseous dose.

—One of the very best papers in the country for farmers, and the *very* best for Michigan farmers, is the *Michigan Farmer*. No farmer's centre table is complete without it. The COMMERCIAL and *Farmer* will both be furnished by us at $3.50.

—George Cook, of Saline, the murderer of Baty, has been released on $3,000 bail, pending the action of the Supreme Court, where his case now goes on a bill of exceptions. Cook has been in jail for about nine months. The Saline people have a great deal of sympathy for the man, and gave him a handsome reception.—*Evening News.*

—John L. Shorey, Boston, Mass., furnishes the little folks a nice illustrated monthly reader, at 50 cents per annum. The frontispiece—a mother teaching her child to read—is apt. The picture, "A Merry Christmas, Grandpa," is very nice and suggestive.

—Passing over Cross street bridge, look up, and your eyes will be refreshed by that capital looking structure, the new Forest Avenue bridge. It is appreciated by the people in that locality, and is really the best in the city. Geo. H. Jackson had charge of the mechanical department; C. S. Woodard, contractor.

—The Light Guards had their inspection last Wednesday evening by the Adjutant General. They expect to be reported "A No. 1." After the inspection, a number of ladies—wives, sisters, and sweethearts—marched into the hall, wearing masks, and pillow cases on their backs, etc.—a grotesque scene. A nice social time was had.

—Ford, the grocer, is minus a barrel of Kerosene. Last Saturday night, some parties rolled it from its moorings, west side the store, along on the walk to a convenient place, and then loaded it on a wagon and carried it off to enlighten and bless some other homes than Ypsilanti. [*Later.*—We are informed that it has come to light in Oakville.]

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.—*Mr. Editor:* I have sold out everything I had in Toledo, and have moved to Lima, Ohio. We like it here very much, and if all things are favorable we will buy us a home. In shipping our things from Toledo to Lima, the cars caught fire and burned all our things up; so you see how we stand. S. H. WELLS.

Lima, Ohio, Nov. 30, 1877.

EDITOR COMMERCIAL:—We had another rousing temperance meeting last evening, and our Club feels as though it was once more in sight of land. We had the pleasure of listening to our very worthy friend and brother, Mr. W. K. Childs, of Pittsfield, and your fellow-townsman, Chauncey Joslin, Esq., and better talk than they gave us it is not my lot to listen to very often. Chauncey is "chock full" of fun, and it is the fun that tells, too, for he sends it home to the spot that it is meant to hit, and the best of it is, he is *in earnest* every time, and all I have heard speak of him praise his talk very highly, as well as that of Brother Childs. We hope to hear from them again at no distant day. Yours for the right,

SALINE, Dec. 3d. SECRETARY.

—Last Sunday evening Mr. Perrin took up the latter clause of the text, "Who is the Almighty that we should serve him and what profit shall we have if we pray unto him?" He explained in an instructive and interesting manner the philosophy of prayer, based on the undeastanding, affections and will, crowned by faith, and gave some telling facts in evidence that God answers prayer.

—The Woman's State Christian Temperance Union have appointed next Thursday as an "all day prayer meeting." 10 to 11 A. M., for Divine dependance and special consecration to temperance work. 11 to 12 for red ribbon clubs, that they may be built on the *only sure foundation*, Christ. 2 to 3 P. M., for the success of Dr, Reynolds in his work in Ill. 3 to 4, for children and youth. The Union in this city will regard the day.

—Uncalled-for letters in the Post Office, Dec. 6th: W. C. Barker, Geo. Brazie, R. S. Butler, Joseph Carr, O. J. Carpenter, Caddie Charity, Bridget Counnay, Henry J. Curran, H. M. Fish, Lucretia Hammond, Liza Hammond, Anton Muller, J. Murphy, Emeline Moreland, Mrs. E. J. Newton, Alice Pattee, A. Platsener, Emeline Reynolds, E. W. Randall, D. B. Reed, M. L. Sutherland, Wm. Thompson, App. M. Thompson, Joseph Tucker, Henry Vreeland, P. A. Wheelock.

—The present alarm in respect to our Union School building is groundless. That there has been cause for fear is true. If not, why are new supports now being put in under the superintendence of Mr. Woodard? Mr. Woodruff has never examined the matter—in fact, is too lazy to do so—and his statement of "groundless fear" is absurd, or else the Board of Education are idiots. Prof. Magill informs us that statements purporting to come from him, in regard to immediate danger, are false.

—Last Tuesday afternoon, R. C. Hayton, machinest, came near loosing his life. A gentleman took a gas pipe to be fitted. Cleaning it out, and in order to see when properly cleaned, one end was placed outside and the other inside the shop, through a cavity just large enough to receive the pipe. The man on the outside was using a one-fourth inch rod, the end toward Mr. H, being rough. Mr. H. looking through and seeing some lose dirt, attempted to blow it out. Just that instant came crushing through, the rod, penetrating his throat and back to the top of the vertebral column. A critical position and dangerons wound. Dr. Bonsteel was summoned. So far, serious inflamation has been avoided and the prospects of recovery are favorable. The chances of being hurt in just this way are one in the ages. One would suppose that the chances of living through it would be infinitessimally small.

DIED.

BENEDICT. In this city, December 3d, Mrs. Cyntha M. Benedict, aged 51 years.

We copy from the Saginaw daily REPUBLICAN:

Mrs. Benedict was the third daughter and fourth child of Charles Hyde, Esq., of Pitcher, New York, was born July 14, 1826. She married Mr. S. S. Benedict, February 14, 1849, with whom she lived fourteen years. Two children came unto their home: a daughter, who now lies in the cemetery at Canton, Pa., and a son, Frederick, who is now engaged in business in Ypsilanti, where Mrs. Benedict died in the early morning of Monday, December 3d, at the age of 51 years. Mr. Benedict died in the United States service, of yellow fever, in May, 1863. He found a grave on Arlington Heights. During the most of their life together their home was Binghampton, New York. Since the death of her husband her time has been divided between this city and Ypsilanti, until she was called to live where life knows no death. Her mortal remains were brought here for interment. The funeral was from the residence of R. and H. L. Harrison, yesterday afternoon; the services were conducted by Rev. Warren F. Day, pastor of the Congregational church, of which she was a member during her residence of four years here. A Christian from her girlhood, she lived the life of the righteous, and died as she lived—trusting in Christ. Winning the respect and love of those whom she met everywhere, she lacked neither friends nor what friends can do, in her last sickness. Fully conscious until death came, she was both able to realize what was being done for her, and to leave to her throng of friends many assurances of her joyful rest. In her expressions and bearing during her closing hours, she bequeathed a legacy of precious memories. Only two of the five children who used to sit about her fireside at the childhood home survive her, Mr. C. P. Hyde, of Pitcher, New York, and Mrs. Reuben Harrison, of this city.

DURESS. In Morgan, Lake county, Michigan, November 30th, 1877, Mary E., wife of Wm. Duress, and daughter of Warren Babcock, aged 28 years.

For several months Mrs. Duress had been sick with consumption, but was supposed to be in no immediate danger, when the messenger suddenly came while her husband was absent at Grand Rapids to secure a remedy which was hoped might relieve her. The remains were accompanied to this city by her husband, father, and friends—Chas. Radcliff, editor of the STAR, Mr. Grant, Sheriff of the county, and Mr. Jones, Kitty's husband. The corpse is placed, at present, in the vault. In the Spring she will be laid beside her esteemed mother, who died a few years since. Father, husband, and friends have the sympathy of many old acquaintances in this city.

It Has Stood the Test.

If you doubt the wonderful success of SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE, give it a trial. Then if you are not perfectly satisfied, return the bottle and we will refund the price paid. It is an established fact that Consumption can be cured, while for Coughs, Hoarsness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all Lung or Throat troubles, there is nothing like it for a quick and positive cure, and it seldom fails. 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. If your Lungs are sore, or Chest or Back lame, use SHILOH POROUS'S PLASTER. Price 25 cents. Sold by Fred. F. Ingram and Frank Smith.

DR. SHILOH'S SYSTEM VITALIZER is no doubt the most successful cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint we have ever known, othorwise we could not guarantee it. In cases of Consumption, where General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Constipation exist, it will restore and regulate the system, while SHILOH'S CURE allays the inflamation and heals the lungs. Price 75 cents. Sold by Fred F. Ingram, and Frank Smith.

"HACKMETACK," a rich and fragrant Perfume sold by FRED F. INGRAM, and Frank Smith.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Vital weakness or depression: a weak exhausted feeling, no energy or courage; the result of **mental over-work, indescretions or excesses,** or some drain upon the system, is always cured by **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28.** It tones up and invigorates the system, dispels the gloom and despondency, imparts strength and energy, steps the drain and rejuvenates the entire man. Been used twenty years with perfect success by thousands. Sold by dealers. Price, $1.00 per single vial, or $5.00 per package of five vials, and $2.00 vial of powder. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address **HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY,** 109 FULTON STREET, N. Y. 696

Local and Special Notices.

NEW JERUSALEM CHAPEL.

Subject of sermon, to-morrow: "Simon, Simon, Satan desires you, that he may sift you as wheat, &c."—Luke 22: 31-32. Seats free.

NOTICE

To the members of the UNION SOCIAL CLUB, the next of the series of parties given by the Club will be held at Samson's Hall, Wednesday evening, December 12th, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.

I hereby warn all persons from purchasing a note given by me on the 14th day of November, A. D. 1877, for the sum of two hundred and seventy dollars, as said note was given entirely without consideration and obtained under fraudulent circumstances, and I shall not pay the same.

Dated December 6th, 1877.

717 DANIEL B. SMITH.

ANNUAL MEETING

Of Detroit, Hillsdale and South-Western R. R. Co. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Detroit, Hillsdale and South-Western railroad company will be held at the office of the company in Ypsilanti, Michigan, on Tuesday, January 8th, 1878, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

December 8th, 1877.

717 ELIJAH SMITH, Secretary.

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the YPSILANTI PAPER CO., held at their office, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1878, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of Electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

CLARK CORNWELL, Secretary.

Ypsilanti, December 4th 1877. 717

NOTICE.

All persons who are indebted to the old firm of J. A. WILLIAMS & Co. will please call at M. M. COREY'S Restaurant, Congress street, west, and settle, immediately, and save trouble and cost. 717

NOTICE.

There will be a meeting of the stockholders of the JACKSON PULP CO. held at their office, in this city, on THURSDAY, JANUARY 10th, 1878, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of Electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. C. CORNWELL,

717 President.

WOOD! WOOD!!

Proposals to furnish sound hard body wood, for the use of School District No. 4, city and township of Ypsilanti, will be received by the committee on fuel and heating, from this date until the necessary amount is attained. J. M. CHIDISTER,

CHAS. KING,

C. S. WOODARD,

717 Committee.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

From Consumption or any disease of the throat or lungs, try Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, and you will thank us for the advice. Sold by Frank Smith. 1w

BALDNESS,

Not hereditary, is often produced by sickness or humors of the scalp, which dry up the hair-producing glands or follicles, and the hair falls out with what is generally called a "hair-eater" at the end. The root is alive but dormant. To awake it to new energy and life, some cooling or stimulating property is needed. Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is the preparation more universally successful than any article in the market for this purpose. 717–718

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between W. F. Butler and C. A. C. Smith, under the firm name of Butler & Smith, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts due the firm must be paid to W. F. Butler, by whom all debts will be paid.

Ypsilanti, November 29th, 1877.

W. F. BUTLER,

716 C. A. C. SMITH.

FOUND!

By J. H. Peck and Amil Byer, west of Harris' corners, on the gravel road, a pocket-book. Can be had at the Farmers' Store by paying for advertising. 716

IT WILL PAY YOU,

While making up your choice for Presents for the coming holidays, to call at Mrs. Curtis's for material, where you can get many designs free of charge. Look at our Prices: Card Board, all colors, 10 cents per sheet. Bergmann Zephyrs, 18 cents per ounce. Germantown Wools, 15 cents per ounce. Java Canvas, 25 cents per yard. Shetland Wool, 35 cents per skein. Saxony Yarns, for mittens, in all of the desirable shades. Our Millinery Department is now complete. We have just received the latest shapes in French Felts and Velvets for Winter, and having a large stock, we offer great inducements to purchasers in this line. Felt Hats, trimmed for Misses and Children, at $1.50. Velvet Hats and Bonnets made over for 50 cents, in all new shapes. Old Ladies' Lace Caps for Holiday Presents. Children's Fur Caps. New styles of Worsted Hoods just received from New York, superior to anything ever exhibited in this market. For comfort every child and miss should have one. Call and see them. Also price our Silk Velvet Hats and Bonnets.

MRS. E. M. CURTIS,

716 Huron Street.

FOR SKIN DISEASES,

Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworms, Scaldhead, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier. Sold by Frank Smith, druggist, sole agent for Ypsilanti. 716–717

WHY SUFFER FROM COUGH,

Cold, Influenza, or Bronchitis, when one or two bottles of Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Milk Cure for Consumption will effect an immediate cure. It is both food and nourishment; just what the consumptive needs. Sold by Frank Smith, druggist, sole agent for Ypsilanti. 716–717.

KNIT GOODS:

I will make to order any of the following goods: Gent's Scarfs, Jackets and Mittens, Ladies' Scarfs, Leggings, Mittens, Sacques, and Stockings. Call at No. 11, corner Normal and Pearl streets, Ypsilanti. 715–718

NICEST OYSTERS

IN CAN or BULK, nicest brand; and best dinners, for the money, in the city at

701 CLARK STELLE'S.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

Furs, Caps, Muffs, and Boas. All this Fall's purchase. Any one intending to buy anything in the above line this Fall or Winter will do well to call early as we are offering extra inducements in these Goods. Do not pass us by but call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

707 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

C. S. W. BALDWIN, Dentist,

Rooms over Post Office, Ypsilanti, Mich. Hours 8 to 12 A. M., and 1 to 5 P. M.

YES! YES! YES! YES! YES!

We have just received another new invoice of Carpets at prices that will defy competition.

706 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

STOP AND READ!

Clothes cleaned and repaired, on short notice. Ladies' and gentlemen's clothing dyed in any style desired. Gentlemen's cast off clothing bought and sold at E. ELLIOTT'S,

715 Huron St., opp. Firemen's Hall.

CLOTHES! CLOTHES! CLOTHES!

By the piece, case, or pattern, of all Grades, Styles, and Qualities, and at astonishing low prices. It will pay anyone, both man or boy, to call and see our immense stock of Clothes. Remember the place, No. 30 Congress St. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

TAX RECEIPTS

Can be had at this office on reasonable terms.

W. WHITLEY,

Corner Cross and Huron Sts., is the place to get your tailoring, cutting, or making up to order done. Also repairing and cleaning. Satisfaction guaranteed 714–765

ROBBINS & SWEET

Have received a large stock of DRY GOODS and CLOTHING. A good opportunity to buy goods cheap. 704

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS

Can be bought at cost at the depository kept by E. M. COMSTOCK & CO., for the American Bible Societ

C. LANG

Is carrying on the Hardware business north of John Boyce's shoe store. He sells Stoves, Tinware, etc. Repairing and job work in all its branches. If you wish anything in his line, call, and he will try to please you. 677

HOUSE AND LOT FOR $25.

$25 down, and balance in weekly or monthly payments. J. N. WALLACE.

707

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that my gallery is in good running order. Any persons wishing a good picture can get first-class work done at the usual rates. We are now making childrens pictures a SPECIALTY. Call and see specimens. Work enlarged and retouched equal to the best. We are making the "Oil Photo Miniature" in addition to the usual variety of work found in this business. Do not forget to call at the No. 1, Gallery—Post Block.

683 MRS. J. H. PARSONS

SECOND ARRIVAL.

If you wish to purchase anything in the line of Cloakings, such as Fur Beavers, Matelasse, Diagonals, Plain Black Beavers, Basket Patterns, or anything else in the line of Cloakings, you will find it to your advantage to call and examine our Stock. And we would also say that we have taken extra pains in our ready made Cloak Department, where can be found a full line of all styles and qualities, and at prices to suit the times. Call and see both Cloaks and Cloakings. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

LOOK HERE!

If you are wanting anything in the line of Dress Goods of all styles and patterns, it will pay you to call as we have just received a full line of Cashmeres, Alapacas, Basket and Diagonal Patterns, Worsteds, or any thing else in the way of Dress Goods. It will pay you to examine our stock, as we are selling at hard pan prices. E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

FOR A FULL LINE OF NOTIONS

Or anything else usually found in a first-class Dry Goods House, they can be found at the store of

706 E. M. COMSTOCK & CO.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Books bound at the COMMERCIAL BINDERY as tastily as anywhere in the country. Prices very reasonable. Gilt lettering and repairing neatly done. Give us a call.

709 GEORGE J. HILLER & CO.

Old Papers

For sale cheap. Call next door to the COMMERCIAL office.

PURE MILK!

I will furnish to all persons desiring it, GOOD PURE MILK, on its own merits, the year round, at **5 cents** per quart, delivered. Send in your orders.

JOHN T. WANZER,

708–721 Forest Avenue.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.

Fall and Winter Styles at R. P. Lee's store, Cross Street, opposite the Depot, next to Havens' grocery store, at low prices. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. R. P. LEE.

706

PATENT COLD SWEDGED SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.

The only reliable sewing machine needles manufactured, and every one warranted, at

700 SAMSON'S.

ROBBINS & SWEET

Have received their NEW FALL GOODS. 704

CALL AND SEE

The New Dress Goods at ROBBINS & SWEET'S.

THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON

Family Sewing Machine, No. 8 for sale at Robbins & Sweet's. Straight Needle. No Shuttle to thread. Simplest and easiest to handle. Runs easily, quietly and rapidly. Call and see it. 704

Glassware way down at JOHNSON'S New Crockery Store, No. 11 Huron St.

Splendid sets of Glassware at JOHNSON'S. Only 50 cts. No. 11 Huron St.

Lamp Chimneys only 5 cts. at JOHNSON'S.

YPSILANTI MARKETS.

Corrected weekly by W. H. YOST, Produce Dealer.

YPSILANTI, DEC. 7, 1877.

APPLES, per bbl, $3.00@$2.50.
APPLES—Dried, @6
BUCK FLOUR—@$5.00.
BEANS— $1.50@1.70
BUTTER—18@20
CORN—50@55c per bu.
CHICKENS—Dressed 6@7c.
CHICKENS—Live, 4c.
DRESSED HOGS, $4.50@4.75
EGGS—Command 18@19c.
HAY—$8@10 per ton according to quality.
HIDES—5@5½c.
HONEY—In cap, 20c@00.
HAMS—11@12½c.
LARD—The market stands at 10½@ c.
ONIONS—90 c per bbl.
OATS, NEW, 26@28
PORK—In bbl.—$12.00@14.00
POTATOES—25@30
TIMOTHY SEED—$2.00@$0.00
TURKEYS—Live, 7c.
WHEAT, EXTRA—$1.23.
" No. 1 — 1.20.
" RED — 1.20.
BUCK WHEAT—$0.50.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

Wonderful Woven Wire Mattress TAKES THE LEAD.

OLD CANE SEAT CHAIRS RESEATED.

MATTRESSES AND FEATHERS.

In Our Undertaking Department We have a variety of Styles in CASKETS, BURIAL CASES, LADIES' AND GENT'S BURIAL ROBES, &c.

Coffins & Caskets ranging in price from **$20 to $50,** for nice work.

WALLACE & CLARKE.

We are giving special bargains in PARLOR SUITS, MARBLE TOP TABLES, MIRRORS, HALL TREES, BED LOUNGES, COUCHES, EASY CHAIRS, ROCKERS, & CAMP CHAIRS.

We are selling our Bedroom Sets very cheap, & have a very large assortment to select from.

Be sure and see our Goods before buying.

Bedroom Sets and Parlor Suits delivered anywhere in the County.

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.

No. 23 Congress St., Ypsilanti.

706

HAVE YOU SEEN THE CROWD

Of People throng the great CARPET and DRY GOODS STORES of

JAMES NALL, Jr., & Co.?

:0:

If you wish such bargains as are found only at this house, follow the crowd and see the proofs. You may have but little money.

SEE WHAT THAT WILL BUY.

IT WILL BUY the newest styles Prints for 4¾, 5, 6, and 7 cents. Foulard Cambrics, 8 cents, worth 10 cents, 9 cents, worth 12½ cents.

IT WILL BUY Heavy Brown Cottons, 5 3-14, 6¼, worth 7 and 8 cents. Table Linens for 25, 31, 37½ cents. Bleached Table Damask, 50, 62, 75 cents, worth 65, 85 cents and $1.00.

IT WILL BUY Imported Turkey Red Tea Cloths for 75, 85 cents and $1.00, worth $1.00 to $1.25 a yard. All Linen Napkins for $1.00, $1.20, $1.35. Linen Towels for 9, 10, 12½ to 25 cents. The best bargain you ever saw.

IT WILL BUY All Wool Cassimeres for 55, 65, 76, 85 cents and $1.00, which is 20 per cent. less than any other house has them. Fancy Cloakings for $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, up to $4.00 for the Best Matelesse Goods.

IT WILL BUY Wool Blankets for $2.00, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00, and upwards. The above goods are direct from the factory.

IT WILL BUY the best Ladies' Merino Vests ever shown for 50, 75 cents and $1.00. Men's Underwear as low as 35 cents, cheap at 50 cents.

IT WILL BUY a Lady's Cloak for $3.75, $4.50, $5.00, $6 50. A stylish Cloak, $7.50, $9.00, $10.50. The finest Matelesse Cloaks, $13.00, $14.00, $18.00, $25.00.

IT WILL BUY the finest Black Cashmeres at 65, 75, 85 cents and $1.00, ever shown you. The most stylish Dress Goods in Imported and American goods for 8 cents a yard up.

IT WILL BUY the best 2-button Kid Glove you ever bought for $1.00. Every pair warranted.

IT WILL BUY the well known "Trefousse" 2-button Kids for $1.85. Regular price is $2, everywhere.

JAMES NALL, Jr., & Co.,

134 & 136 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT.

☞ The Cheapest Carpet and Dry Goods House in the State. 708–722

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET

BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.

GEO. M. TRAVER,

111 and 113 Woodward avenue, corner Congress street,

WIIL OFFER, THIS WEEK, HIS ENTIRE STOCK AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

500 Beaver, Matelasse and Silk Cloaks, all new this season, at unusually low prices. 5,000 Shawls embracing every kind and quality known to the trade, costing from 80 cents to $500.

My Black Cashmere Silks at $1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 2.50, 2.75, and 2.90 are worth fully $1 per yard more than the price asked. Fancy striped and checked Silks at 50 and 60 cts., are richly worth 90 cts. and $1.

Colored Dress Silks at 85c. $1.25 and 1.50, as good as sold elsewhere at $1.25, 1.50, and 2.00 per yard. Black Cashmeres at 50, 60, 69, 75, 80, 85, 90c, $1.00, and 1.25. The best bargains ever offered in or out of Detroit.

Black and Colored Bonnet Velvets at $1.50 to 2.25 per yard. Sold elsewhere at $2.50 to $4. Cloaking Velvets of the celebrated make of "Ant'ne Guinet & Co.," full 28 inches wide, only $8, richly worth $14. 150 doz. 2-button Kid Gloves, only 75c per pair, same as other houses advertise at $1. My 2-button Kid Gloves at $1 are as good as sold by any house in the world for $1.50. Kid Gloves in all the new shades, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 buttons. My 2-button Seamless Kid Glove, which is imported and sold only by myself in this country, at $1.50 per pair is warranted equal, if not superior to any kid glove in the world. The most complete glove, hosiery, notion and underwear department in Detroit, and prices always the lowest. Flannels, blankets, comforts, table linen, napkins, towels, etc., at extraordinary low prices.

READ MY RETAIL DOMESTIC PRICE LIST.

Fruit of the Loom, yard wide, bleached cotton, 9c.
Lonsdale, yard wide bleached cotton, 9c.
Wamsutta, do do do 10½c.
Lonsdale Cambric, yard wide, best bleached, 12½c.
Pequot, 9-4 bleached cotton, 21c.
do 10-4 do do 23c.
Utica, 10-4 do do 25c.
Pepperill, 42-inch bleached cotton, 10c.
do do do do 11c.
do 9-4 do do 20c.
do 10-4 do do 22c.

All unbleached cotton at proportionately low prices.
All standard prints, Spragues, Merimacks, Americans, Hamilton, etc., 5c per yard.
Utica Nonpariel, yard wide bleached cotton, 11c.

Come and get these bargains. MR. LINN, of the firm of Campbell, Linn & Co., will be found ready to welcome all his friend. 716–719

Geo. M. Traver,

111 & 113 Woodward Avenue, cor. Congress St., DETROIT.

SATURDAY MORNING'S

COMMERCIAL.

YPSILANTI, DECEMBER 8, 1877.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — With great gratitude to the bountiful giver of all good, I congratulate you, At the beginning of your first regular session you find our country blessed with health and peace and abundant harvests, and with encouraging hopes of an early return of regular prosperity to complete and make permanent the pacification of the country, which continues to be, until it is fully accomplished, the most important of our national interests. The earnest purpose of good citizens generally to unite in their efforts in those endeavors is evident. It found decided expression in the resolutions announced in 1876 by the national conventions of the leading political parties of the country. There was a wide spread apprehension that the momentous results in our progress as a Nation marked by the recent amendments to the Constitution were in imminent jeopardy; that the good understanding which prompted their adoption in the interest of a loyal devotion to the general welfare might prove a barren truce; and that the sections of the country once engaged in civil strife might again seem almost as widely severed, as disunited, as they were when arrayed in arms against each other. The course to be pursued, which in my judgment seems wisest in the presence of this emergency, was plainly indicated in my inaugural address. It pointed to the time which all our people desire to see when a genuine love of our whole country and of all that concerns its true welfare shall supplant the destructive forces of mutual animosity of race and sectional hostility. Opinions have differed widely as to the measures best calculated to secure this great end. This was to be expected. The measures adopted by the Administration have been subjected to severe and varied criticisms. Any course whatever which might have been entered upon would certainly have encountered distrust and opposition. These measures were, in my judgment, such as were most in harmony with the Constitution, and with the ideas of our people, and best adapted, under all circumstances, to attain the end in view. The beneficient results already apparent prove that these endeavors are not to be regarded as a mere experiment, and should sustain and encourage us in our efforts. Already, in the brief time which has elapsed, the immediate effectiveness, no less than the justice, of the course pursued, is demonstrated, and I have an abiding faith that time will furnish its ample vindication in the minds of the great majority of my fellow citizens. The discontinuance of the use of the army for the purpose of upholding local governments in two States of the Union was no less a constitutional duty and requirement, under the circumstances existing at the time, than it was a much needed measure for the restoration of local self government and the promotion of National harmony. The withdrawal of the troops from such employment was effected deliberately, and with solicitous care for the peace and good order of society, and the protection of the property and persons, and every right of all classes of citizens. The results that have followed are indeed significant and encouraging. All apprehension of danger from remitting these States to local self-government is dispelled, and a most salutary change in the minds of the people has begun and is in progress in every part of that section of the country, once the theater of unhappy civil strife, substituting for suspicion, distrust and aversion, concord, friendship and patriotic attachment to the Union. No unprejudiced mind will deny that, after the fatal collisions which for several years have been of frequent occurrence and have alarmed the public mind, have almost entirely ceased, and that a spirit of mutual forbearance and hearty National interest has succeeded, there has been a general re-establishment of order and of the orderly administration of justice. Instances of remaining lawlessness have become of rare occurrence; political turmoil and turbulence have disappeared; useful industries have been resumed; public credit in the Southern States has been greatly strengthened; and the encouraging benefits of a revival of commerce between the two sections of the country, lately embroiled in civil war are fully enjoyed. Such are some of the results already attained, upon which the country is to be congratulated. They are of such importance that we may with confidence patiently await the desired consummation that will surely come with the natural progress of events, when the full enjoyment of every right will surely be attained. It may not be improper here to say that it should be our fixed and unalterable determination to protect by all available and proper means under the Constitution and the laws, the lately emancipated race in the exercise of their rights and privileges, and I urge upon those to whom heretofore the colored people have sustained the relation of bondmen, the wisdom and justice of humane and liberal local legislation with respect to their educational and general welfare, and a firm adherence to the laws, both National and State, as to the civil and political rights of the colored people now advanced to full and equal citizenship. The immediate repression and sure punishment, by the national and local authorities within their respective jurisdictions, of every instance of lawlessness and violence toward them, is required for the security alike of both races, and is justly demanded by the public opinion of the country and the age. In this way the restoration of harmony and good will, and the complete protection of every citizen in the full enjoyment of every right will surely be attained. Whatever authority rests with me to this end I shall not hesitate to put forth. Whatever belongs to the power of Congress and the jurisdiction of the courts of the Union, they may confidently be relied upon to provide and perform; and to the Legislatures, the courts and the executive authorities of the several States, I earnestly appeal to secure, by adequate, appropriate, and reasonable means within their borders, these common and uniform rights of the united people, who love liberty, abhor oppression, and revere justice. These objects are very dear to my heart. I shall continue most earnestly to strive for their attainment. The cordial co-operation of all classes and of all sections of the country, and of both races, is required for this purpose, and with these blessings assured, and not otherwise, we may safely hope to hand down our free institutions of government unimpaired to the generations that will succeed us.

Among the subjects of the greatest and most general importance to the people of this country, I cannot be mistaken, I think, in regarding as pre-eminent the policy and measures which are designed to secure the restoration of the currency to that normal and healthful condition in which, by the resumption of specie payments, our internal trade and foreign commerce may be brought into harmony with the system of exchanges which is based upon the precious metals as the intrinsic money of the world. In the public judgment that this should be sought and compassed as speedily and securely as the resources of the people and the wisdom of their government can accomplish, there is a much greater degree of unanimity than is found to concur in the specific measures which will bring the country to the desired end, or the rapidity of the steps by which it can be safely reached. Upon a most anxious and deliberate examination, which I have felt it my duty to give the subject, I am but the more confirmed in the opinion which I expressed in accepting the nomination for the Presidency, and again upon my inauguration, that the policy of resumption should be pursued by every suitable means, and that no legislation would be wise that should disparage the importance or retard the attainment of that result. I have no disposition and certainly no right to question the sincerity or intelligence of opposing opinions, and would neither conceal nor undervalue the considerable difficulties and even occasional distresses which may attend the progress of the nation toward this primary condition to its general and permanent prosperity. I must, however, adhere to my most earnest conviction that any wavering in purpose or unsteadiness in methods, so far from avoiding or reducing the inconvenience inseparable from the transition from an irredeemable to a redeemable paper currency, would only tend to increased and prolonged disturbance in values, and, unless retrieved, must end in serious disorder, dishonor and disaster in the financial affairs of the Government and of the people. The mischiefs which I apprehended and urgently deprecated are confined to no class of the people, indeed, but seem to me most certainly to threaten the industrious masses, whether their occupations are of skilled or common labor. To them it seems to me it is of prime importance that their labor should be compensated in money which is itself fixed in exchangeable value by being irrevocably measured by the labor necessary to its production. This permanent quality of the money of the people is sought for and can only be gained by the resumption of specie payments. The rich, the speculative, the operating, the money-dealing classes may not always find the mischiefs of or may find casual profits in a variable currency; but the misfortunes of such a currency to those who are paid salaries or wages are inevitable and remediless. Closely connected with this general subject of the resumption of specie payments is one of subordinate but still of grave importance. I mean the readjustment of our coinage system by the renewal of the silver dollar as an element in our specie currency endowed by legislation with the quality of legal tender to a greater or less extent. As there is no doubt of the power of Congress under the Constitution to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and as this power covers the whole range of authority applicable to the metal, the rated value, and the legal-tender quality which shall be adopted for the coinage, the considerations which should induce or discourage a particular measure connected with the coinage belong clearly to the province of legislative discretion and of public expediency. Without intruding upon this province of legislation in the least, I have yet thought the subject of such critical importance in the actual condition of our affairs as to present an occasion for the exercise of the duty imposed by the Constitution on the President of recommending to the consideration of Congress 'such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient.' Holding the opinion, as I do, that neither the interests of the Government nor the people of the United States would be promoted by disparaging silver as one of the two precious metals which furnish the intrinsic money of the world, and that legislation which shall look to maintaining the volume of that intrinsic money to as full a measure of both metals as their relative commercial values will permit would be neither unjust nor inexpedient, I must ask your indulgence to a brief and definite statement of certain essential features in any such legislative measures which I feel it my duty to recommend. I do not propose to enter the debate represented on both sides by such disputants in Congress, and before the people, and in the press, as to the extent to which the legislation of any one nation can control this question, even within its own borders, against the unwritten laws of trade, or the positive laws of other governments. The wisdom of Congress in shaping any particular law that may be presented for my approval, may wholly supersede the necessity of my entering into these considerations, and I willingly avoid either vague or intricate inquiries. It is only certain plain and practicable traits of such legislation that I desire to recommend to your attention. In any legislation providing for a silver coinage, regulating its value and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, it seems to me of great importance that Congress should not lose sight of its action as operating in a two-fold capacity and in two distinct directions. If the United States Government were free from a public debt, its legislative dealing with the question of silver coinage would be purely sovereign and governmental, under no restraints but those of constitutional power and the public good, as affected by the proposed legislation. But in the actual circumstances of the nation, with a vast public debt, distributed very widely among our own citizens, and held in great amounts also abroad, the nature of the silver coinage measure, as affecting the relation of the Government to the holders of the public debt, becomes an element in any proposed legislation, of the highest concern. The obligation of the public faith transcends all questions of profit or public advantage otherwise, and its unquestionable maintenance will ever be carefully guarded by Congress and the people alike. It cannot even add to our people's sense of this obligation to know, as they do, that such maintenance is the dictate as well of the highest expediency as of the most necessary duty.

The public debt of the United States, to the amount of $729,000,000, bears interest at the rate of six per cent. and $708,000,000 at the rate of five per cent.; and the only way in which the country can be relieved from the payment of these high rates of interest is by advantageously refunding the indebtedness. Whether the debt is ultimately paid in gold or in silver coin is of but little moment compared with the possible reduction of interest by one-third, by refunding it at such reduced rates. If the United States had the unquestionable right to pay its bonds in silver coin, the little benefit from that process would be greatly overbalanced by the injurious effect of such payment if made or proposed against the honest convictions of the public creditors, all the bonds that have been issued since February 12, 1873, when gold became the only unlimited legal tender metallic currency of the country are justly payable in gold coin, or in coin of equal value. During the times of these issues, the only dollar that could be or was received by the Government in exchange for bonds, was the gold dollar. To require the public creditors to take in repayment any dollar of less commercial value would be regarded by them as a repudiation of the full obligation assumed. The bonds issued prior to 1873 were issued at a time when the gold dollar was the only coin in circulation, or contemplated by either the Government or the holders of the bonds as the coin in which they were to be paid. It is far better to pay these bonds in that coin than to seem to take advantage of the unforeseen fall of silver bullion to pay in a new issue of silver coin which is thus made so much the less valuable. The power of the United States to coin money and to regulate the value thereof, ought never to be exercised for the purposes of enabling the government to pay its obligations in a coin of less value than that contemplated by the parties when the bonds were issued. Any attempt to pay the national indebtedness in a coinage of less commercial value than the money of the world would involve a violation of the public faith, and work irreparable injury to the public credit. It was the great merit of the act of March, 1869, to strengthen the public credit, that it removed all doubts as to the purpose of the United States to pay their bonded debt in coin. That act was accepted as a pledge of the public faith. The Government has derived great benefit from it in the progress thus far made in refunding the public debt at low rates of interest. Adherence to the wise and just policy of an exact observance of the public faith will enable the Government rapidly to reduce the burden of interest on the National debt to an amount exceeding $20,000,000 per annum, and effect an aggregate saving to the United States of more than $300,000,000 before the debt can be fully paid. In adopting the new silver coinage to the ordinary uses of the currency in the every-day transactions of life, and preserving the quality of legal tender to be assigned to it, a consideration of the first importance should be so to adjust the ratio between the silver and the gold coinage which now constitutes our specie currency, as to accomplish a the desired end of maintaining the circulation of the metalic currencies and keeping up the volume of the two precious metals as our intrinsic money. It is a mixed question for scientific reasoning and historical experience to determine how far and by what methods, a practicable equilibrium can be maintained, which will keep both metals in circulation in their appropriate spheres of common use. An absolute equality of commercial value, free from disturbing fluctuations, is hardly attainable, and without it an unlimited legal tender for private transactions assigned to both metals would tend to drive out of circulation the dearest coinage, and disappoint the principal object proposed by the legislation in view. I apprehend, therefore, that the two conditions of a near approach to equality of commercial value between the gold and silver coinage of each denomination, and of a limitation of the amounts for which the silver coinage is to be a legal tender are essential to maintaining both in circulation. If these conditions can be succesfully observed, the issue from the mint of silver dollars would afford material assistance to the community in the transactions to redeem the paper money, and would faciliate the resumption of specie payments and its permanent establishment. Without these conditions, I fear that only mischief and misfortune would flow from a coinage of silver dollars with the quality of unlimited legal tenders. Even in private transactions any expectation of temporary ease from an issue of silver coinage to pass as a legal tender at a rate materially above its commercial value, is, I am persuaded, a delusion; nor can I think that there is any personal distinction between the original issue of silver dollars at a nominal value, materially above their commercial value, and the restoration of the silver dollar at a rate which once was, but has ceased to be its commercial value. Certainly the issue of our gold coinage reduced in weight materially below its legal tender value, would not be any the less a present debasement of the coinage by reason of its equaling or even exceeding in weight a good coinage which at some past time has been commercially equal to the legal tender value assigned to the new issue. In recommending that the regulation of any silver coinage which may be authorized by Congress should observe these conditions of commercial value and limited legal tender, I am governed by the feeling that every possible increase should be given to the volume of metallic money which can be kept in circulation and thereby every possible aid afforded to the people in the process of resuming specie payments. It is because of my conviction that a disregard of these conditions would frustrate the good results which are desired from the proposed coinage, and embarrass with new elements of confusion and uncertainty the business of the country, that I urge upon you these considerations. I respectfully recommend to Congress that in any legislation providing for a silver coinage and imparting to it the quality of legal tender, there be impressed on the measure a firm provision exempting the public debt heretofore issued and now outstanding, from payment of either principal or interest in any coinage of less value than the present gold coinage of the country.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The organization of the civil service of the country has for a number of years attracted more and more of public attention. So general is the opinion that the methods of admission to it and the conditions of remaining in it, are unsound; that both the great political parties have agreed in the most explicit declarations of the necessity of reform, and in the most emphatic demands for it. I have fully considered the declarations and demands to be the expressions of the sincere convictions of the intelligent masses of the people upon the subject, and that they should be recognized and followed by earnest and prompt action on the part of the legislative and executive departments of the Government. In pursuance of the purposes indicated before my accession to office, I endeavored to have my own views distinctly understood, and, upon my inauguration, my accord with the public opinion was stated in terms believed to be plain and unambiguous. My experience in the executive duties has strongly confirmed the belief in the great advantage the country would find in observing strictly the plan of the Constitution, which imposes upon the Executive the sole duty and responsibility of the selection of those Federal officers, who by law are appointed, not elected, and which in like manner assigns to the Senate the complete right to advise and consent or reject the nominations so made, while the House of Representatives stands as the public censor of the performance of official duties—with the prerogative of investigation, and impeachment in all cases of dereliction. The blemishes and imperfections in the civil service may, as I think, be traced in most cases to a practical confusion of the duties assigned to the several departments of the Government. My purpose in this respect has been to return to the system established by the fundamental law, and to do this with the healthiest co-operation and most cordial understanding with the Senate and House of Representatives. The practical difficulties in the selection of numerous officers for posts of widely varying responsibilities and duties are acknowledged to be very great. No system can be expected to secure absolute freedom from mistakes, and the beginning of any attempted change of custom is quite likely to be more embarrassed in this respect than any subsequent period. It is here the Consutution seems to most prove its claim to the greatest wisdom accorded to it. It gives to the Executive the assistance of the knowledge and experience of the Senate, which, when acting upon nominations as to which they may be disinterested and impartial judges, secures as strong a guaranty of freedom from errors of importance as is perhaps possible in human affairs. In addition to this I recognize the public advantage of making all nominations, as nearly as possible, impersonal, in the sense of being free from mere caprice or favor. In those directions and in those offices in which special training is of greatly increased value, I believe such a rule as to the tenure of office should obtain as may induce men of proper qualifications to apply themselves industriously to the task of becoming proficients. Bearing these things in mind I have endeavored to reduce the number of changes in subordinate places, usually made upon the change of the general administration, and shall most heartily co-operate with Congress in the better systematizing of such methods and rules of admission to the public service, and of promotion within it, as may promise to be more successful in making thorough competency, efficiency and character the rule in these matters.

I ask the renewed attention of Congress to what has already been done by the civil service commission appointed in pursuance of an act of Congress, by my predecessor, to prepare and revise the civil service rules. In regard to much of the departmental service, especially at Washington, it may be difficult to organize a better system than that which has thus been provided, and is now being used to a considerable extent under my direction. The commission has still a legal existence, although for several years no appropriation has been made for defraying expenses. Believing that this commission has rendered valuable service and will be a most unusual agency in improving the administration of the civil service, I respectfully recommend that a suitable appropriation be immediately made to enable it to continue its service. It is my purpose to transmit to Congress as early as practicable a report by the chairman of the commission and to ask your attention to such measures on this subject as, in my opinion, will further promote the improvement of the civil service.

THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

During the past year the United States have continued to maintain peaceful relations with foreign powers. The outburst of war between Russia and Turkey, though at one time attended by grave apprehensions as to its effect upon other European nations, has had no tendency to disturb the amicable relations existing between the United States and each of the two contending powers. An attitude of just and impartial neutrality has been preserved, and I am gratified to state that in the midst of their hostilities both the Russian and Turkish Governments have shown an earnest desire to fulfil the obligation of all treaties with the United States, and to give due regard to the rights of American citizens.

CONSULAR TREATY WITH ITALY.

By the terms of the rule defining the rights, immunities and privileges of consuls between Italy and the United States, ratified in 1868, either Government may, after the lapse of 10 years, terminate the existence of the treaty, by giving 12 months' notice of its intention. The Government of Italy, availing itself of this facility, has now given the required notice, and the treaty will accordingly expire on the 17th of September, 1878. It is understood, however, that the Italian Government wishes to renew it in its general scope, desiring only certain modifications in some of its articles. In this disposition I concur, and shall hope that no serious obstacle may intervene to prevent or delay the negotiation of a satisfactory treaty.

GERMAN NATURALIZATIONS, ETC.

Numerous questions in regard to passports, naturalization, and exemption from military service, have continued to arise in the cases of emigrants from Germany, who have left their native country. The provisions of the treaty of February 22, 1868, however, has proved to be so ample and so judicious that the legation of the United States at Berlin has been able to adjust all claims arising under it, not only without detriment to the amicable relations existing between the two governments, but, it is believed, without injury or injustice to duly naturalized American citizens. It is desirable that the treaty originally made with the North German Union, in 1867, should now be extended so as to apply equally to all the States of the Empire of Germany.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The invitation of the Government of France to participate in the exposition of the products of agriculture, industry and the fine arts, to be held at Paris during the coming year, was submitted for your consideration at the extra session. It is not doubted that its acceptance at once, by the United States, and a well selected exhibition of the products of American industry on that occasion, will tend to stimulate international commerce and emigration, as well as to promote the traditional friendship between the two countries.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A question arose some time since as to the proper meaning of the extradition articles of the treaty of 1842 between the United States and Great Britain. Both governments, however, are now in accord in the belief that the question is not one that should be allowed to frustrate the ends of justice, or to disturb the friendship between the two nations. No serious difficulty has arisen in accomplishing the extradition of criminals when necessary. It is probable that the points of disagreement will in due time be settled, and, if need be, more explicit declarations be made in a new treaty.

THE FISHERY COMMISSION,

under article XVIII. to XXVI. of the Treaty of Washington, has conducted its sessions. The result of the deliberations of the commission, as made public by the commissioners, will be communicated to Congress.

TRADE-MARK TREATY.

A treaty for the protection of trade-marks has been negotiated with Great Britain, which has been submitted to the Senate for its consideration.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The revolution which recently occurred in Mexico was followed by the accession of the successful party to power, and the installation of its chief general Porferio Diaz, in the Presidential office. It has been the custom of the United States when such changes of government have heretofore occurred in Mexico to recognize and enter into official relations with the *de facto* government, as soon as it should appear to have the approval of the Mexican people, and should manifest a disposition to adhere to the obligations of treaties and international friendship. In the present case such official recognition has been deferred by the occurrences on the Rio Grande border, the records of which have already been communicated to each House of Congress in answer to their respective resolutions of inquiry. Assurances have been received that the authorities at the seat of the Mexican government have both the disposition and the power to prevent and punish such unlawful invasions and depredations. It is earnestly to be hoped that events may prove these assurances to be well founded. The best interests of both countries require the maintenance of peace upon the border, and the development of commerce between the two republics. It is gratifying to add that this temporary interruption of official relations has not prevented due attention by the representatives of the United States in Mexico to the protection of American citizens, as far as practicable, nor has it interfered with the prompt payment of the amounts due from Mexico to the United States under the treaty of July 4, 1868, and the awards of the joint commission. While I do not anticipate an interruption of friendly relations with Mexico, yet I cannot but look with some solicitude upon a continuance of border disorders as exposing the two countries to the irritation of popular feeling, and that mischances of action which are naturally unfavorable to complete amity. Firmly determined that nothing shall be wanting on my part to promote a good understanding between the two nations, I yet must ask the attention of Congress to the actual occurrences on the border, that the lives and property of our citizens may be adequately protected and peace preserved.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Another year has passed without bringing to a close the protracted contest between the Spanish government and the insurrection in the island of Cuba, and while the United States have sedulously abstained from any intervention in this controversy it is impossible not to feel that it is attended by incidents affecting the rights of American citizens. Apart from the effect of the hostilities upon trade between the United States and Cuba, their progress is inevitably accompanied by complaints, having more or less foundation, of searches, arrests, embargoes and oppressive taxes, upon the property of American residents, and of unprovoked interference with American vessels and commerce. It is due to the Government of Spain to say that during the past year it has promptly disavowed and offered reparation for any unauthorized acts of unduly zealous subordinates, whenever such acts have been brought to its attention. Nevertheless such occurrences cannot but tend to excite a feeling of annoyance, suspicion and resentment, which are greatly to be deprecated, between the respective subjects and citizens of two friendly powers.

THE VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

Much delay, consequent upon accusations of fraud in some of the awards, has occurred in respect to the distribution of the limited amounts received from Venezuela under the treaty of April 25, 1866, applicable to the awards of the joint commission created by that treaty. So long as these matters are pending in Congress the executive cannot assume either to pass upon the questions presented or to distribute the fund received. It is eminently desirable that definite legislative action should be taken, either deciding the awards to be final, or providing some method for re-examination of the claims.

OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN RELATIONS.

Our relations with the republics of Central and South America, and with the empire of Brazil have continued without serious change, further than the temporary interruption of diplomatic intercourse with Venezuela and with Guatemal. Amicable relations have already been fully restored with Venezuela, and it is not doubted that all grounds of misunderstanding with Guatemala will speedily be remedied. From all these countries there are favorable indications of a disposition on the part of their governments and people to reciprocate our efforts in the direction of increased commercial intercourse.

SAMOA.

The government of the Samoan Islands has sent an envoy, in the person of its secretary of State, to invite the Government of the United States to advise and protect their independence, to establish commercial relations with their people, and to assist them in their steps towards responsible government. The inhabitants of these islands having made considerable progress in Christian civilization and the development of trade, are doubtful of their ability to maintain peace and independence without the aid of some stronger power. The subject is deemed worthy of respectful attention, and the claims upon our assistance by this distant community will be carefully considered.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The long commercial depression in the United States has directed attention to the subject of the possible increase of our foreign trade, and the methods for its development, not only with Europe, but with other countries, and especially with the States and sovereignties of the Western Hemisphere. Instructions from the Department of State were issued to the various departments of diplomatic and Consular officers of the Government, asking them to devote attention to the question of the methods by which trade between the respective countries of their official residences and the United States could be most judiciously founded. In obedience to these instructions examinations and reports upon this subject have been made by many of these officers and transmitted to the department, and some are submitted to the consideration of Congress.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances presents important questions for the action of Congress, some of which I have already remarked. The revenues of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, were $269,000.586 62. The total expenditures for the same period were $238,660,008 93, leaving a surplus revenue of $30,340,577 79. This has substantially supplied the requirements of the sinking fund for that year. The estimated revenues of the current fiscal year are $265,500,000, and the estimated expenditures for the same period are $232,430,643 72. If these estimates prove to be correct, there will be a surplus revenue of $33,069,356 28, an amount nearly sufficient for the sinking fund of that year. The estimated revenues for the next fiscal year are $269,250,000. It appears from the report that during the last fiscal year the revenues of the Government, compared with the previous year, have largely decreased. This decrease, amounting to the sum of $18,481,452 54, was mainly in custom duties, caused partly by a large falling off of the amount of imported dutiable goods, and partly by the general fall of prices in the markets of productions of such articles as pay ad valorem taxes. While this is felt injuriously in the diminution of the revenue, it has been accompanied with a very large increase of exportations. The total exports during the last fiscal year, including coin, have been $658,637,457, and the imports have been $492,097,540, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the United States, amounting to the sum of $161,539,917, the beneficial effects of which extend to all branches of business. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year will impose upon Congress the duty of strictly limiting appropriations, including the requisite sum for the maintainence of the sinking fund within the aggregate estimate of receipts.

While the aggregate of the taxes should not be increased, amendments might be made to the revenue laws that would, without diminishing the revenue, relieve the people from unnecessary burdens. A tax on tea and coffee is shown, by experience, not only of our own country, but of other countries, to be easily collected, without loss by undervaluation or fraud, and largely borne in the country of production. A tax of ten cents a pound on tea, and two cents a pound on coffee, would produce a revenue exceeding $12,000,000, and thus enable Congress to repeal a multitude of annoying taxes yielding a revenue not exceeding that sum. The internal revenue system grew out of the necessities of the war, and most of the legislation imposing taxes on domestic products under this system has been repealed. By the substitution of a tax on tea and coffee all forms of internal taxation may be repealed, except that on whisky, spirits, tobacco and beer.

Attention is called to the necessity of enacting more vigorous laws for the protection of the revenue and for the punishment of frauds and smuggling. This can best be done by judicious provisions that will induce the disclosure of attempted fraud, undervaluing and smuggling All revenue laws should be simple in their provisions and easily understood. So far as practicable the rates of taxation should be in the form of specific duties and not *ad valorem*, necessitating the judgment of experienced men to ascertain value, and exposing the revenue to the temptation of fraud.

CUSTOM ABUSES.

My attention has been called during the recess of Congress to abuses existing in the collection of customs, and strenuous efforts have been made for their correction by executive orders. The recommendations submitted to the Secretary of the Treasuay by a commission appointed to examine into the collection of custom duties at the port of New York contain many suggestions for the modification of the custom laws, to which the attention of Congress is invited.

THE PUBLIC CREDIT.

It is a matter of congratulation that notwithstanding the severe burdens caused by the war, the public faith with all creditors has been preserved, and that, as the result of this policy, the public credit has continuously advanced and our public securities are regarded with the highest favor in the markets of the world. I trust that no act of the Government will cast a shadow upon its credit. The progress of refunding the public debt has been rapid and satisfactory. Under the contract existing when I entered upon the discharge of the duties of my office, bonds bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. were being rapidly sold, and within three months after the aggregate sales of these bonds had reached the sum of $200,000,000. With my sanction the Secretary of the Treasury entered into a new contract for the sale of 4 per cent. bonds, and within 30 days after the popular subscription for such bonds was opened, subscriptions were had amounting to $75,496,550, which were paid for within 90 days after the date of subscription. By this process, within but little more than one year, the annual interest on the public debt was reduced in the sum of $3,775,000. I recommend that suitable provision be made to enable the people to easily convert their savings into Government securities, as the best mode in which small savings may be well secured and yield a moderate interest. It is an object of public policy to retain among our own people the securities of the United States. In this way our country is guarded against their sudden return from foreign countries, caused by war or other disturbances beyond our limits.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

The commerce of the United States with foreign nations, and especially the export of domestic productions, has of late years largely increased, but the greater portion of this trade is conducted in foreign vessels. The importance of enlarging our foreign trade, especially by direct and speedy interchange with countries on this continent, cannot be overestimated, and it is a matter of great moment that our own shipping interest should receive, to the utmost practical extent, the benefit of our commerce with other lands. These considerations are forcibly urged by all the large commercial cities of the country, and public attention is generally and wisely attracted to the solution of the problems they present. It is not doubted that Congress will take them up in the broadest spirit of liberality, and respond to the public demand by practical legislation upon this subject.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been actively employed during the year, and has rendered very important service in repressing hostilities in the Indian country and preserving peace and protecting life and property in the interior, as well as along the Mexican border. A long and arduous campaign has been prosecuted with final complete success against a portion of the Nez Perces tribe of Indians. A full account of this campaign will be found in the report of the General of the Army. It will be seen that in its course several battles were fought, in which a number of gallant officers and men lost their lives. I join with the Secretary of War and the General of the Army in awarding to the officers and men employed in the long and toilsome pursuit of and in fighting these Indians, the honor and praise which is so justly their due.

The very serious riots which occurred in several of the States in July last rendered necessary the employment of a considerable portion of the army to preserve the peace and maintain order. In the States of West Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Illinois, these disturbances were so formidable as to defy the legal and State authorities, and the National Executive was called upon, in the mode provided by the Constitution and laws, to furnish military aid; I am gratified to be able to state that the troops sent in response to these calls for aid in the suppression of domestic violence, were able, by the influence of their presence in the disturbed regions, to preserve the peace and restore order without the use of force. In the discharge of this delicate and important duty both officers and men acted with great prudence and courage, and for their services deserve the thanks of the country.

The disturbances along the Rio Grande, in Texas, to which I have already referred, have rendered necessary the constant employment of a military force in that vicinity. A full report of all recent military operations in that quarter has been transmitted to the House of Representatives in answer to a resolution of that body, and it will not, therefore, be necessary to enter into details. I regret to say that these lawless incursions into our territory by armed bands from the Mexican side of the line, for the purpose of robbery, have been of frequent occurrence; and, in spite of the most vigorous efforts of the commander of our forces, the marauders have generally succeeded in escaping into Mexico with their plunder. In May last I gave orders for the exercise of the utmost vigilance on the part of our troops for the suppression of these raids, and the punishment of the guilty parties, as well as the recovery of property stolen by them. Gen. Ord, commanding in Texas, was desired to invite the co-operation of the Mexican authorities in efforts to this end, and to assure them that I was anxious to avoid giving the least offence to Mexico. At the same time he was directed to give notice of my determination to put an end to the inva-

[*Concluded on Seventh page.*]

STANLEY'S STORY.

AN 1,800 MILE JOURNEY DOWN THE CONGO—THE AMAZON OF AFRICA—A LAND OF IVORY AND RICH PRODUCTS.

LOANDA, West Coast of Africa, Sept. 5, 1877.

To the editors of the New York Herald and London Daily Telegraph:

THE BASIN OF THE CONGO.

As I have stated in rough numbers the entire area drained by the river of Congo, or the river Kwango, as it should be called, is about 860,000 square miles, 450,000 miles of which is taken up by the great basin lying between the lake and maritime regions. The length of the Congo is about 2,900 miles, divided thus: From the source to Nyangwe, 1,100 miles; from Nyangwe to the Atlantic, nearly 1,800 miles.

ITS MANY NAMES.

At Nangwe, Manyema, the Congo is distinguished by various names. The Arabs and Wanguana call it the Ugarowa, the Wagubha carriers pronounce the name Lualaba, emphasizing the second syllable. The natives of Nyangwe, also emphasizing the second syllable, call it Lu-alawa, while the Northern Wagenya distinctly pronounce the name as Ru-arowa. To prevent confusion, however, it is best to adopt the spelling given by the European discoverer of the river—viz., Lualaba. A few hours north of Nyangwe the Lualaba inclines east of north. It meets impediments. High spurs from the Uregga Hills bristle across the river, and wild scenes of falls and foamy water meet the eye. Near these cataracts very impracticable savages are found, who resent in a ferocious manner the appearance of strangers. Arabs have paid terribly for their intrusion.

ASSORTED TRIBES.

Along the river banks on both sides dwell the fishermen, called Wagenya by the Arabs, and Wenya—pronounced Wainys by themselves—a most singular tribe, singularly cowardly, but also singularly treacherous and crafty, but utterly impenetrable to the usual "soft soap," "sugar and honey" style. North of Uvinza is a powerful tribe of another kind, of superior mettle; not habitually cannibalistic, but very aggressive. Each time Arabs have ventured to enter their region they have met with decided repulse. This tribe is called by the Arabs Warongoro Meno, by themselves Wabroire. They inhabit a large extent of country on the right bank. On the left bank are still the Wagenya, which, as you proceed west, introduce you to the warlike Bakusu, where, at all hours, the traveller must be a man of action. Upon these gentry the approaches of a whole congress of bishops and missionaries would have no effect except as native "roast beef." The Lualaba you hear now in plain accents called Ruwarowa. It still clings to longitude 26 deg. east. It begins to receive great affluents, the principal of which along the right bank are the Lira, Urmeli or Ilindi, the Lowa and the Kankora. On the left bank are the Ruiki, the Kasuka and the Sumami, though there are scores of creeks and streams constantly visible as you proceed down river from either bank.

THE ANNUAL RISE.

My experiences of the river date from the 1st of November, 1876, to the 11th of August 1877, a period of over nine months. Its highest rise lasted from the 6th of May to the 22nd of May, and was caused by the periodical rains known to us on the East coast as the Masika. While the flood is of great advantage to the navigation above the catarects of the maritime region, where the water assumes a lacustrine breadth, it vastly increases its terrors at the cataracts, because of the trebled fury with which the swolen water sweeps down the steep incline of its bed through the rocky narrows to the sea. The depth of the rise varies naturally, owing to the great disproportion of the depth of the stream. Up river it is about eight feet, but in the narrows it is from twenty to fifty feet. In some places of the cataract district the rise was as much as fifteen inches per diem, but then the river was at that point only 500 yards wide. Whatever efforts may be made by the explorer in the future in the commercial development of this river no one need try to ascend through any part of the cataract region by means of any kind of floating vessel. It might be done, since very few things are impossibilities; but the ascent mainly must be overland, as nothing floating could climb six, ten, twenty and twenty-five foot falls. Besides, even where there are neither falls nor foaming rapids the rush of water through the rocky narrows is so great that it would be a Sisyphean labor altogether.

THE NILE AND THE CONGO.

The Congo River is the Amazon of Africa, the Nile is the Mississippi. While the latter has greater length the Congo could furnish water to three Niles. It requires enormous breadth or great depth to restrain all this impetuosity. Though the Nile is a most valuable river for commerce the Congo is still better. The former has its course frequently interrupted by cataracts, but the Congo fortunately has all its falls and rapids in two series—the upper, between east longitude 25 deg. and 26 deg., consisting of six great falls, terminating all navigation that might be established above the lower series, which consist of sixty-two important falls and rapids, though there are many minor rapids I do not think necessary to include in the list. I remember when about starting from Nyangwe I told Frank that I hoped I should find the cataracts in a "lump."

A POPULOUS TRADING REGION.

Once above the lower cataracts we have the half of Africa before us with no interruption, and not, like the Lower Nile regions, deserts of sand, but one vast, populous plain, so populous, indeed, that exeepting Ugago, I know no part of Africa so thickly inhabited. The usual term village is a misnomer for most of the collections of dwellings; they are towns in some places two miles long, with one or more broad streets between the rows of neat, well-built houses. The houses are superior to anything in East Central Africa. The natives are different also. Every thought seems engrossed with trade, and fairs and markets are established everywhere.

A LAND OF IVORY.

There has been a suspicion generally entertained that ivory must soon become a curiosity; but I can vouch that at least it will not be so for three or four generations. This is the land of ivory "temples," or idle enclosures, where the commonest utensils for domestic use are made of ivory. The people do not seem able to comprehend why any one should take the trouble to pay for it when it is so plentiful in each village.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.

The entire plain is also distinguished for its groves of the oil palm. In Uknsu there are huge forests of this tree. Almost everything that Africa produces is to be obtained in the Congo Basin—cotton, india rubber, groundnuts, seasamun, copal (red and white) palm kernels and palm oil, ivory, etc. By means of the Congo a journey to the gold and copper district of Katauga is rendered, moreover, very easy.

NAVIGABLE WATERS.

The Congo River gives 110 miles below and 835 miles above the cataracts of navigable water, while the great affluents north and south, traversing the basin, will give over 1,200 miles, and perhaps much more. The greatest affluent, the Ikelemba, is over a thousand miles in length; the Nkutu River is over 700, the Aruwim must be over 500, while there are four or five others which, by their breadth, I should judge to be navigable for great distances. I would not advise any solitary explorer to venture the cannibal lands, unless he wishes trouble, but the influence of trade, once it is established on the equitable basis, will soon reduce those natives also to reason.

GO UP THE RIVER.

A trader ascending the river has a better chance of ingratiating himself with the natives than an explorer descending a region whither no trading native has dared to venture. As he must halt a considerable time for business at each capital his reputation for being just and good will precede him, and brings him hosts of customers. Indeed, the great difficulty will be to restrain their inordinate love of barter. The islands on the river will afford him safe camps and quiet retreats, and it will be better for the trader and the native to occupy island depots near the mainland until mutual confidence is thoroughly established.

A FUTURE POLITICAL QUESTION.

I feel convinced that the Congo question will become a political question in time. As yet, however, no European power seems to have the right of control. Portugal claims it because she discovered its mouth; but the great powers—England, America and France—refuse to recognize her right, and express their determination in plain terms, to dispute her assuming possession of the river. If it were not that I fear to damp any interest you may have in Africa or in this magnificent river by the length of my letters, I could show you very strong reasons why it would be a politic deed to settle this Congo question immediately.

A HIGHWAY OF COMMERCE.

I could prove to you that the possessor of the Congo despite the cataracts, would absorb to himself the trade of the whole of the enormous basin behind, which extends across thirteen degrees of longitude and over fourteen degrees of latitude. The Congo is, and will be, the grand highway of commerce to West Central Africa. If so, why should it be left to dispute as to who should rule the lower river and its banks?

A HINT TO ENGLAND.

Let England arrange with Portugal at once to proclaim sovereignty over the Congo River to prevent the sensibilities of the world being shocked some day when least expected. I have hinted to you a few strong reasons why the question ought to be settled. I could say very much more, but space will not permit me, and "a word to the wise is sufficient."

LOANDA, Sept. 1, 1877.

POCOCK.

For the satisfaction of those who have become interested in Francis Pocock, whose courage, many virtues and fidelity to duty have formed the subject of many a paragraph in my former letters, I cannot do better than give particulars of his death.

BROKEN SHOES.

The tramp through the gloomy forests of Uzimbar and Uvinza wore Frank's last pair of shoes out, and mine were getting well used up also.

DISABLED.

His feet became chafed, rocks and thorns wounded them, and at Mowa Falls, or the thirty-fifth of the lower series, he became permanently disabled from walking, being attacked with ulcers in both feet.

ON THE SICK LIST.

At Mowa Falls, as Frank, disabled by ulcers, could neither be trusted to do duty supervising the passage of the canoes, as he was altogether too bold, and nothing but the utmost prudence could save his life, nor could he proceed overland with the goods party, he was placed on the sick list along with twenty-five sick Wanguana, and obliged to wait until hammock bearers could be sent for him.

FROM STANLEY'S JOURNAL.

I now refer to my journal of June 3, 1877: This morning the people shouldered the goods and baggage, and under Kacheche marched overland three miles to Zinga, while I resolved to attempt the passage down two small falls, Massesse and Massassa, in the boat with the boat's crew. Clinging close to the shore we rowed three-quarters of a mile or thereabouts, when we halted at a lofty cliff, by the sides of which we could proceed no further, as the tide, thrust to right and left from the centre of the river by the furious waters escaping from the Mowa Falls, came running to meet us up river with many a brown wave, and heave, and dangerous whirlpool. Steering for the centre of the river, we fought sturdily on against this strong back tide, but we could make no headway. Then we thought we would attempt the central stream that rushed down river with a foamy face. We could not reach it, and fortunately, for the boat was sinking steadily under its growing weight of water, since she was very leaky, and the repairs we had made were utterly insufficient.

THE WHIRLPOOLS.

By observing the shores and the increasingly menacing appearance of the river I perceived that, instead of making any advance down the river, we had imperceptibly drawn up toward the terrible whirling pools which almost momentarily play near the confluence of the down stream and the back tide, where the great waves, heaved upward by the raging and convulsive centre, and parting to right and left, are opposed by the back tide flowing on strong toward the fearful current. Presently, at a little distance I saw the first symptoms of a whirling vortex. There is a convulsive heave in mid-river; the waters are shot off as from a cone of a hill to all sides. This watery hill subsides quickly, and soon the returning waters begin to whirl round and round, a deep hole digs itself, faster and faster, wider and wider, until the entire river seems on the point of whirling.

A RUN FOR LIFE.

This, after some dozen experiences, I recognized as a deathly snare, to escape from which I must struggle no more against the back tide, but instantly turn away from the scene. I motioned to the steersman, and shouted to leave off bailing, and do their best or die. Meantime, my own preparations were too significant not to be understood. I threw off coat and belt, shoes and stockings, for it might be that the whirling, flying pool would overtake us. My gallant crew had been too often in danger with me, and they understood me. In a short time we saw the whirlpool yawning wide a few yards from the stern of the boat; she hesitated a little on the verge of it, but a kindly wave assisted our efforts, and we were saved. The boat by this time was half full of water, and, finding it impossible to proceed in the leaky craft, I returned to the Mowa Falls, with the intention of proceeding, after a short rest, in a canoe; but while talking with Frank the boat's crew scattered, and the others had not returned from Ringe. As it was necessary that one of us should hurry overland after the goods, and Frank was unable to move, for the first time I was compelled to leave the supervision of the passage of the falls in other hands; and, accordingly, I instructed Manwa Sera, my chief captain, how to proceed.

I BADE GOOD-BY TO FRANK.

Told him I would send his breakfast to him immediately with hammock bearers, shook hands and at once commenced to climb the 2,000 feet mountain toward camp. Breakfast had been sent to Frank, friendship and instructions had been made with the kings of Zinga, and in the afternoon, about three o'clock, I was seated on the rocks of that place, field glass in hand, looking up the terrible river, exceedingly anxious, for this was the first time I had permitted any person but myself to lead the way down its wild water.

THE OVERTURNED CANOE.

About three o'clock something dark and long was recognized in the midst of the fierce waves of Massassa Falls, as they were tumbling into the basin of Bolo-bolo. It was a canoe capsized, and clinging to it were several men. I instantly despatched two chiefs and ten men to take position near the bend to which I supposed the current that forced its way through the basin would take the wreck. Meantime I watched the men as they were floating through Bolo-bolo Basin. I saw them struggling to right her. I saw them raise themselves on the keel, and paddling with their hands for dear life, because below them a short half mile roared the Zinga cataract. Finally, as they approached the land, I saw them leap into the river and swim ashore, and presently their canoe, which they but a moment before abandoned, swept by me with the speed of an arrow over the Zinga cataract into the white waves below, into the depth of whirlpool after whirlpool, and finally away out of sight.

THE DEATH OF POCOCK.

Bad news travels fast, Messengers, breathless with haste and livid with terror, announced that there were eleven men who embarked in that canoe, eight of whom were saved; three men were drowned, one of whom was my brave, honest, kindly-natured Frank! Francis Pocock, my faithful companion and friend! "But," I asked the coxswain Uledi, sternly, "how came Frank in that canoe? What business had he, a lame man, in a rescued canoe?"

ULIDI'S STORY.

"Ah! master," said he, "we could no help it. He would not wait. He said: 'since the canoe is going to camp I will go, I am hungry, and cannot wait any longer, I cannot walk, and I don't want anybody to carry me, that the natives may all laugh at me. No; I will go with you, and without listening to Manwa Sera, the captain, who wished to remonstrate with him, he took his seat and told us to cast off. We found no trouble in forcing the canoe against the back tide. We struck the down current, and when we were near the fall I steered her into a cove to take a good look at it first. When I had climbed over the rocks and stood over it I saw that it was a bad place, that it was useless to expect any canoe could pass it without going over, and I went to the little master and told him so. He would not believe me, but sent other men to report on it, and they returned with the same story, that the fall could not be passed by shooting over it in a conoe. Then he said to us that we were always afraid of a little water, and said we were no men. 'All right,' said I; 'if you say cast off, I am ready. I am not afraid of any water, but my master will be angry if anything happens.'

THE FATAL ORDER.

"'Cast off, nothing will happen,' the little master answered, 'am I not here?' You could not have counted ten, master, before we were all sorry. The cruel water caught us and tossed and whirled us round, and shot us here and shot us there, and the noise was fearful. Suddenly the little master shouted, 'Look out, take hold of the ropes!' and he was tearing his shirt off when the canoe, which was whirling round and round with its bow in the air, was dragged down, down, down, until I thought my chest would burst, then we were shot out into daylight again and took some breath.

LOST IN THE WHIRLPOOL.

"The little master and two of our people were not to be seen, but shortly I saw the little master face upward, but insensible. I instantly struck out for him to save him, but we were both taken down again, and the water seemed to be tearing my legs away; but I would not give in. I held my breath hard then, and, I came to the surface, but the little master was gone forever! This is my story, master." The boat's crew, separately examined by me, indorsed Uledi's statement in all main points.

ULEDI.

This is scarcely the place to say much of Uledi, but I cannot refrain from giving this young African, who was the coxswain of the Lady Alice, a meed of proise here. Uledi is a young fellow twenty-seven or twenty-eight years old, lithe and active as a leopard, and brave as a lion. He is one of a hundred thousand. I doubt whether there is another in the island of Zanzibar equal to him. There are few in the expedition who are not indebted to him for life or timely rescue or brave service. He was the first in war and the most modest in peace. He was the best soldier, the best swimmer, the best workman in wood or iron, and the most faithful of the black faithful. He was certainly the last man in the world who should have been dared into doing a desperate act, such as shooting a cataract. But Frank was too brave also, and had a strange contempt for the terrors of a river, having been a Medway waterman from his boyhood. It is first to sheer rashness, and second to his accidently striking his head against the canoe as he endeavored to rise to the surface, that is attributed the loss of such an expert swimmer as Frank Pocock.

IN MEMORIAM.

As I look at his empty tent this evening and at his dejected servants, and recall to mind his many inestimable qualities, his extraordinary gentleness, his patient temper, his industry, his cheerfulness and tender love of me, I feel myself utterly unable to express my feelings or describe the vastness of my loss. Every instance of his faithful services that is recalled only intensifies my grief. The long co-partnership in perils thus abruptly severed, his piety and cheerful trust in a gracious Providence, fills my heart with misery to think that he has departed this life so suddenly and unrewarded for his many manly virtues.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

New York's Little Girl Thief.

The most troublesome thief the New York detectives have had anything to do with for a long time proves to be a little girl thirteen years old. Mysterious robberies of money and jewels from private houses have been going on in the upper part of the city for several months, so adroitly performed as to baffle the most minute investigation by the police. It was noticed that a pretty, modest appearing child had been seen about the buildings at the time some of the thefts were supposed to have been committed, but no one thought of connecting her with the crimes until a few days ago it was ascertained that articles answering to the description of some recently stolen had been pawned by a girl resembling this one. The officers were at once reminded of little Libby O'Brien, who had testified to being an accomplice of a Mrs. Kloss, a notorious sneak thief, a few months before, and they looked her up and arrested her. She denied her guilt at first with the most admirable assumption of innocence, but, when fully identified by some of her victims, she owned up. She told the whole story of her criminal career with the greatest composure and cheerfulness, without any apprehension for her future. She has committed about fifty robberies, amounting to several thousand dollars, spending the money, as she says, in living and dressing well and going to the theatres, giving her mother a small sum each week. Her youth and artlessness of manner have enabled her to gain free admission to dwellings at all times on various pretexts, and many people who have entertained her could hardly believe that she could be guilty of the thefts. About twenty lots of goods have been recovered so far, and the police head-quarters have been crowded with people in search of their property pilfered by this demure little pale-faced cherub.

Rebuilding London.

London presents the appearance of a city in the course of being rebuilt. In all directions houses are being torn down for the purpose of widening existing streets, or making new ones, or creating squares, or clearing sites for new blocks of shops, hotels or private residences. The buildings now in course of erection are invariably of the most showy and at the same time substantial order of architecture. The road beds are exceedingly firm and the surface smooth and hard. The pavements are wide, strong and well laid. The gas lighting is liberal and occasionally tasteful, particularly on the north bank of the Thames from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, along the new embankment, which is a parterre of flowers and shrubs by day, and fairy-like illumination by night. But all this is modified, and the aspect of the city, to a certain extent disfigured, like blotches on a fair face, by excavations, heaps of rubbish, and the vast piles of earth, lime, stone, brick, timber and iron, everywhere blocking the streets. There appears literally no end to the rebuilding and reconstruction of the metropolis. One set of improvements is no sooner finished than another is begun. In ten years London will probably be more beautiful than Paris. Already many foreigners consider London, on the whole, preferable to the butterfly metropolis of France, but when the vast changes now progressing are fully accomplished, London will be without a rival for taste and elegance as a residence, as it alseady is peerless for wealth, influence and population. In the meantime, the streams of tourists, travelers, pleasure seekers, business men, invalids and others visiting the metropolis, seems to be forever increasing. Never was anything seen like it. Wonderful as the day is, the morrow is equally crowded with marvels. London is a succession of surprises, and they never cease.—*Newark Advertiser.*

An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavily laden and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed: "Upon my sowl, if the river was but a little higher the ship would go to the bottom."

The Chinese in California.

The memorial of the California State Senate, on the Chinese question, now before Congress, puts the population of the State at from 700,000 to 800,000, of whom the Chinese are estimated at 125,000. But the great bulk of the Chinese are adult males, only a few women or children being among them. Now as the total vote in California at the last Presidential election was only 155,000, it is estimated by careful authority that the male adult population of the Caucasians compares with the Mongolian in the proportion of 16 to 12. Or, in other words, for every 16 grown men belonging to our own race there are 12 Chinamen. Looking at it in this light there is naturally considerable uneasiness on the Pacific coast upon the subject. The fact that this class of immigration forms two lines—one coming with empty buckets and another returning with full ones—attracts the attention of the Committee. After careful investigation they reach the conclusion that the aggregate sum thus far sent back or taken back to China from California by these people is not less than $180,000,000 in gold. This is a heavy drain for which there seems but poor return. The question is likely to receive a good deal of attention in Congress during the winter, if not sooner disposed of, and the six great companies of San Francisco, which have charge of Chinese immigration, have sent urgent directions to their agents in Washington to look after their rights and interests.

Chief Joseph's Declaration.

At the time of the surrender of Chief Joseph to General Miles, Lieutenant Wood made a verbatim report of the speech delivered by the chief which was as follows: "Tell General Howard I know his heart. What he told me before, I have it in my heart. I am tired of fighting. Our chiefs are killed; Looking Glass is dead; the old men are all dead. It is the young men who say 'yes' or 'no.' He who led on the young men is dead. It is cold, and we have no blankets. The little children are freezing to death. My people, some of them, have run away to the hills, and have no blankets, no food. No one knows where they are; perhaps they are freezing to death. I want to have time to look for my children and see how many of them I can find. Maybe I shall find them among the dead. Hear me, my chiefs, I am tired, my heart is sick and sad. From where the sun now stands I will fight no more forever."

Advice to an Office Seeker.

A young New Yorker called on Secretary Evarts the other day with a letter from a prominent citizen of New York recommending him for a consulate. There were a number of persons present at the time. The Secretary read the letter and then glanced at the young man, who presented the appearance of one in the full glow of health. The secretary said: "Well, really, I should like to oblige Mr. ——, but you do not seem delicate; you do not look as if you needed to go abroad for your health. I do not like to see able bodied young men go out of the country. There is such an inviting field here for young men of energy and ambition. Mr.—— says you are a civil engineer. That is a good profession and offers abundant opportunities for distinction; why not go to work at it? All this was said in a tone of voice sufficiently loud to be heard by every one in the room. The young New Yorker showed very painful embarrassment, and, with his face covered with blushes, backed out of the room. He will not be apt to importune Mr. Evarts for that consulate.

Liquor Damages Law.

The law of Michigan, commonly known as "the police regulation bill," gives to the parents and relatives of persons who are damaged by liquor-drinking a claim on the liquor seller. A similar law exists in Vermont and seems to be enforced in that model state. A woman in Readsboro has recovered a verdict of $2.000 in the common pleas court for permanent injuries inflicted on her by the overturning of a wagon which her drunken husband was driving. This is the second trial of the case, as the first verdict of $1.820 damages against the liquor-seller was set aside on technical grounds by the supreme court. The defendants denied their responsibility, on the gronud that one drink wonld not get a man drunk enough to overturn a wagon and that they sold the husband only one drink. In the case of Dunks vs. Friend appealed from Lenawee circuit and decided by our supreme court at the last June term (see Michigan Lawyer for June, 386), the rule was laid down that "neglect of business by a drunken man, loss of his property, and deficient support of his wife, in consequence of liquor drinking, are competent to go to the jury in evidence against the liquor-seller;" and the court (through Judge Marston) declared also that "it would be a mockery of justice to deny a wife damages for the mental anguish, disgrace, loss of society and companionship, which she suffered through intoxicating drink sold to her husband."—*Lansing Rep'n.*

The story is told at the expense of a well known Westfield church member who had an earnest brother Christian visiting him the other day: The latter is not so demonstrative in his religious fervor as his host, and also is lame, so he cannot kneel. The first morning of his visit he was asked to lead the family devotions, and seated in his chair began an earnest appeal to the Throne of Grace while the family kneeled around. The host's son, a lad of five years, fidgeted around on his knees for a minute or two, and finally shouted: "Stop him, mother, stop him. He don't know nothing how to pray. Let father show him."

The groom and bride (to be) were going into the church at Chicago to be married. He accidentally stepped upon her trail, and she exclaimed, "Oh, dear! How awkward you are!" He colored and they passed in. The question was asked her, at the proper point, if she would receive the young man for her wedded husband. She gave assent; but when he was asked, he replied, "Oh, dear! How awkward you are!" turned on his heel and went out. All of which is actual fact.

Why Men Drink.

A writer in the N. Y. *Sun* has been watching and counting the men who drink at saloons. In half an hour, at one bar, they sold to all sorts and conditions of men two hundred beers, thirty-two whiskies, ten lemonades, two plain seltzers, and three gin cocktails. At another place, a company of six young men drank six times in less than fifteen minutes, and each took his whisky straight. In half an hour's time that bar sold ninety-eight whiskies, four ginger ales, three ciders, and fourteen gin-cocktails. As I went out I said to one of the six young men who drank six times, "What are you drinking so much for to-day?" "Oh, nothing," he replied; "I didn't intend to. Charley and I went in for an oyster, and were ordering when those four fellows from Albany came along. Charley asked 'em to drink, and one followed the other." That's the history of many a spree. The spreer doesn't intend to go off, but meeting a friend the one tempts the other.

Returning to the saloon I visited first I ordered a lunch, and was soon joined—I always am—by an acquaintance, who, of course, said, "What'll you take?" Being in a taking mood, I said I would try a glass of rye. He took the same. Having said "How," and emptied our glasses, I said, "Rufe, what did you drink that whisky for? Do you like it?"

"No, I don't like it. I'm drinking too much, too. Guess I'll pull up."

"Well, tell me what did you order it for?"

"Why, for sociability's sake, I suppose. What did you drink it for?"

"Because I wanted to ask just this question. I've been looking at the fellows drink there, and I believe that eight out of ten drink just because they don't like to say 'no!'"

"Does it make your head ache to drink whisky?"

"Yes."

"So it does mine. I swore off whisky and took to beer, but beer makes me bilious."

"Why drink anything?"

"Hanged if I know, but we all do drink."

We were joined by an actor. Being an actor, and in the company of a newspaperman, there was, he thought, but one thing to do.

Said he, "What'll you take?"

We took whisky. So did he.

We each said, "How," and then said I, "Dan, do you like whisky?"

"I hate it."

"Why do you drink?"

I don't often. I generally take gin; but they both upset me; give me a fearful headache. But what are you going to do? Must drink something."

In that way I have spoken to not less than twenty men this very day. Of the twenty, fifteen said that drink always gave them a headache; one owned that he "loved the taste;" one said he drank because he was "blue," and one confessed he was "on a tare," and he didn't care who knew it. It stands to reason that this sort of thing must produce some impression on the human form divine. The doctors say it induces paralysis, indigestion, headache, rheumatism, and weakness of many kinds. Not being a doctor, I don't attempt to endorse their opinion, but this I will say, that among all the hundreds—regular topers, not drunkards—to be found in the first-class saloons of New York to-day, it would be impossible to find a dozen men who will say that they drink because they are fond of liquor. They drink because it seems to be the thing to do.

Brigham Young's Grave.

He was buried in a walled grave, built according to his direction, of granite, with iron rods binding its sides, ends and bottom, and an immense slab of granite to cover it, and bound in iron in connection with the rest. The slab is said to weigh several tons, and was put in place, as was all the rock, with a large derrick. It was, no doubt, the determination of the prophet to sleep the long sleep of death undisturbed by his enemies. In addition to this, watchers day and night, living at first in tents almost over the grave, have been in constant attendance, and now a house has been completed, and these custodians of the prophet's ashes occupy it, and never leave the spot. What danger there can possibly be in leaving this grave, when no ten men could open or desecrate it in a day's time, it is hard to divine.—Salt Lake Letter.

Diptheria is a disease which springs from the growth of a real fungus on some of the mucus surfaces of the system, more generally of the throat. From the local parts affected it spreads to the whole body, affecting the muscular and nervous systems, vitiating the lymph and nutrient fluids and producing paralysis. As soon as the vacterium or fungus appears in white patches on the throat, it should no more be neglected than a bleeding gash or a broken arm, and there is almost as little need of a fatal termination of one incident as the other. It has been found by actual experiment, both in and out of the human system, that this vacterium is killed by several drugs, the safest and most certain of which is chlorine water, diluted with the addition of from two to four times the amount of water. This wash is harmless, even when swallowed, and is pretty certain to arrest the disease. A well known physician in this city, who has pursued this treatment for 15 years, has found it effective almost without exception, and has in that period often broken up the disease in localities where it had raged violently and defied treatment. Prior to its use he lost three cases out of six, but has since used it with scarcely a failure during the above mentioned period. The recent great cyclopedia of Ziemssen on the practice of medicine gives the highest place to this method of treatment. To keep the patient well housed and warm, with additional flannel clothing, if necessary, and to keep the system well nourished and the bowels open are matters of nursing often neglected; but with care in these respects and early application of the remedies above suggested, there is no need of the disease proceeding to a fatal termination, or even to the debilitating illness and painful canterization which go together in its latter states.

It is probable that the nomination of Baxter for the Fifth Circuit will not be confirmed.

Local Matters.

—Home entertainment at Normal Hall, Friday evening, Dec. 14th, for the benefit of the Lyceum Library, consisting of music and readings, and recitations by Miss Helen Cady, of Northville. A good time anticipated. Admission, 10 cents.

—Last Sunday the Reform Club was addressed by home speakers—E. Samson, C. Carr, Col. Lee, Geo. Foote, Daniel Frazer, and Chas. Woodruff. The meeting was an interesting one. To-morrow, Bob. Frazer will give one of his telling speeches.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

[REGULAR MEETING.]

MONDAY EVE., Dec. 3, 1877.

Council met.

Mayor in the chair.

Roll called.

Present: Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Scovill, Cremer, Thayer, Follmor, Smith, and Kopp.

PETITIONS.

Mrs. D. A. Wise and other ladies of the Christian Temperance Union protesting against the desecration of the Sabbath day, by the unlawful sale of liquor, and praying that the State law may be enforced, as to the closing of saloons on Sunday and at night.

Ald. Robbins moved that prayer be granted and the Marshal instructed to strictly enforce the law, as to the closing of saloons as prayed for, and to strictly enforce the city ordinance as to the closing and keeping closed all places of business on Sunday.

Adopted.

Ayes: Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Scovill, Cremer, Thayer, and Follmor, 7. Nays, 0. Ald. Kopp excused from voting.

CLAIMS AND ACCOUNTS.

Marshal, pay roll Forest ave. bridge	$112 51	
" filling end street at bridge	83 00	$195 51
" planking and repairing Congress st. bridge		201 74
Parsons Bros., lumber, Forest ave. bridge		39 44
Geo. Moffatt, " " "		202 42
J. H. Sampson, iron, nails, etc., Forest avenue bridge		37 76
Beach Manufacturing Co, work on engine		19 55
P. Rigney, lighting lamps for November		32 00

Ordered paid from Contingent Fund by unanimous vote.

C. R. Pattison, printing		36 55

Referred to Committee on Printing.

M. L. Shutts, services as poor master and liquor assessments		25 00
C. McCormick, services as alderman, &c., '74		5 50

Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

O. E. Thompson, rent and care engine	$21 08	
" rent	17 00	
" blackboard	4 50	42 58

Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

O. E. Thompson, rent and care of engine July 1st, 1876, to January 1st, 1877		25 00

Laid on the table.

Shier & Davis, supplies to poor		28 96
Maria Scott, nursing poor		18 00
C. King & Son, supplies to poor		65 21
F. K. Rexford, " "		15 47
A. Reynolds, wood to poor		43 54
Robbins & Sweet, supplies to poor		8 98
Dr. P. Davis, attendance on poor		2 25
Dr. A. F. Kinne, " "		8 00

Ordered paid from Poor Fund by unanimous vote.

Marshal, building culverts, 1st ward		$ 26 81

Ordered paid from 1st district street fund by unanimous vote.

Marshal, cleaning streets, 2d ward		$ 21 00

Ordered paid from 2d ward fund by unanimous vote.

Marshal, building culverts and cleaning streets		35 01

Ordered paid from 3d ward fund, unanimous vote.

Marshal, grading River st., 4th ward	$106 18	
" cleaning sts., 5th ward	12 63	118 81

Ordered paid from 2d district street fund by unanimous vote.

Parsons Bros., lumber, 5th ward		$ 4 95

Referred to City Marshal.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

On motion of Ald. Kopp resolution to vacate alley in 5th ward taken from the table.

On motion of Ald. Robbins, same laid on the table again for two weeks.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Ald. Follmor:—

RESOLVED, That the City Superintendent of the Poor be instructed to furnish no more assistance to Mr. Everett at the expense of the city, unless said Everett shall go to the County House.

By Ald. Scovill:—

As a substitute. That the City Superintendent of the Poor be instructed to take said Everett to the County House.

Substitute accepted and adopted.

Previous consent having been given, Ald. Robbins introduced an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to provide for Removing Snow and Ice from Sidewalks."

The ordinance was read the first and second times by its title.

Ald. Scovill moved to suspend the rules requiring the second and third reading of ordinances to be on different evenings, and that the ordinance be put upon its immediate passage.

Carried.

The ordinance was then read the third time by its title, and by sections, and on motion, adopted.

Ayes: Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Scovill, Cremer, Thayer, Follmor, Smith, Kopp, 9. Nays, 0.

Previous consent having been given, Ald. Robbins introduced an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance relative to throwing Stones, Snowballs, pieces of Wood, and other solid substances."

The ordinance was then read the first and second times by its title.

Ald. Scovill moved to suspend the rules requiring the second and third readings of ordinances to be on different evenings, and that the ordinance be put upon its immediate passage.

Carried.

The ordinance was then read the third time by its title, and by sections, amended, and on motion was adopted.

Ayes: Ald. Kishlar, Robbins, Roys, Scovill, Cremer, Thayer, Follmor, Smith, and Kopp, 9 Nays, 0.

By Ald. Follmor:—

RESOLVED, That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to draw a warrant on the 2d district street fund for $209.00, payable August 1st, '78, at rate of interest not exceeding 7 per cent., and negotiate the same and place the proceeds to the credit of said fund.

Adopted.

On motion the Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, December 17, 1877, at 7 o'clock.

FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk.

Published by authority of the Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

REVISED ORDINANCE NO. 1.

An Ordinance to Provide for Removing Snow and Ice from Sidewalks.

The Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti ordain:

Section 1. All resident owners of, or the occupants of, any lot or premises in the City of Ypsilanti shall remove or cause to be removed from the sidewalks in front of, or adjacent to, such lot or premises, before nine o'clock in the forenoon of each day, all snow and ice that may have fallen or accumulated on such walk during the twenty-four hours immediately preceding.

Section 2. Any person violating the preceding section of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and on failing to pay such fine, and the costs of prosecution, may be imprisoned in the county jail, of the County of Washtenaw, for the term of five days, unless such fine and the costs of prosecution be sooner paid.

Section 3. It is hereby made the duty of the City Marshal to make complaint for offences against the provisions of this ordinance. Any person, other than the officers of the city, may make such complaint, provided that such person shall file security for the payment of the costs of the prosecution in case the defendant is acquitted.

Section 4. In case the owner or occupant of any lot or premises in said city shall neglect to remove any accumulation of snow or ice from the sidewalk in front of or adjacent to such lot or premises within the time prescribed in section one of this ordinance, then immediately after the expiration of such time the City Marshal shall cause the same to be removed, and keep an accurate account of the expense of the same. The amount of all expenses incurred by the City Marshal thereby, with ten per cent. added, shall be levied as a special assessment upon the lot or premises adjacent to or abutting upon such sidewalk, and the supervisor of the proper district shall assess such amount upon the property chargeable therewith in the next special assessment roll.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to keep all sidewalks adjoining the property of the city, the foot walks across the bridges on Congress street, Cross street, and Forest avenue, and all crossings from the outer lines of the streets to the usually beaten carriage way clear of all snow and ice, and to keep a just and accurate account of the expense of the same.

Section 6. This ordinance shall take effect after the expiration of fifteen days from and after its passage.

Section 7. This ordinance shall be published once in the Ypsilanti SENTINEL and once in the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, weekly newspapers, printed and circulated within said city.

Made and passed in Common Council this third day of December, A. D, 1877. Approved, December 4th, 1877. L. A. BARNES, Mayor.

Attest: FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk. 1w

Published by authority of the Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan.

REVISED ORDINANCE NO. 2.

An Ordinance Relative to Throwing Stones, Snowballs, Pieces of Wood, and other solid substances.

The Common Council of the City of Ypsilanti ordain:

Section 1. No person shall, in any public street or alley, or in any public ground or place, in said city, throw or hurl at or towards any building, window, public or private street lamp, or at or towards any person, animal, or thing, any ball of snow, a mass of snow packed together, or any piece of ice, or any stone, or any piece or block of wood, or any solid substance whatever.

Section 2. Any person violating the provisions of this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in failing to pay such fine and the costs of prosecution, may be imprisoned in the county jail, of the County of Washtenaw, for a term of not less than three nor more than thirty days, unless such fine and the costs of prosecution be sooner paid.

Section 3. This ordinance shall take effect after the expiration of fifteen days from and after its passage.

Section 4. This ordinance shall be published once in the Ypsilanti SENTINEL and once in the Ypsilanti COMMERCIAL, weekly newspapers, printed and circulated within said city.

Made and passed in Common Council this third day of December, A. D. 1877. Approved, December 4th, 1877. L. A. BARNES, Mayor.

Attest: FRANK JOSLIN, City Clerk. 1w

Free of Cost.

DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc, is given away in trial bottles free of cost to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you can not afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY will cure. For sale by FRED W. JOHNSON, Ypsilanti.

No. 1-705-1w

You can buy a Lamp from 20 cents to $10.00 at F. W. JOHNSON'S, No. 11 Huron Street.

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, and duly recorded on the twenty-seventh day of October, A. D. 1875, at nine o'clock and forty-five minutes A. M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 558, Michael V. Cook and Elizabeth V. Cook duly mortgaged to William Hall "all that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the City of Ypsilanti, in the County of Washtenaw, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of lot number twenty-five (25) in Abram Larzelere's addition to the village of Ypsilanti, thence running easterly on the south line of said lot seven rods, thence northerly three rods and thirteen and one-half feet, thence westerly seven rods and five links, thence south four rods and six links, to the place of beginning." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is three hundred and sixty-six dollars and fifty cents, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated, December 1st, 1877.

WILLIAM HALL, Mortgagee.

T. NINDE, Attorney. 716-728

MORTGAGE SALE.

By a mortgage bearing date the first day of April A. D. 1870, and duly recorded on the 9th day of April A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan, in Liber 41 of Mortgages, on page 583, Chancy Howell and Mary A. Howell duly mortgaged to Charles Hall "all those certain tracts or parcels of land known, bounded and described as follows, viz: The east half of the south-east quarter and the east half of the west half of the south-east quarter of section number twenty-eight, in town number one south, range number four east, in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan." The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, is four thousand six hundred and eighty-five dollars, besides an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars. Default having occurred in a condition of said mortgage, by which the power of sale therein contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding having been instituted at law to recover the debt remaining, secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of said mortgaged premises, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, on the twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, said Court House being the place of holding the Circuit Court within said County.

Dated, December 1st, 1877.

CHARLES HALL, Mortgagee.

T. NINDE, Attorney. 716-728

HOLIDAYS

D. P. WORK,

Bookseller and Stationer,

86 WOODWARD AVENUE,

Would call special attention to his large and complete stock of

BOOKS

STANDARD and MISCELLANEOUS,

JUVENILE AND TOY BOOKS,

Games, Blocks, Etc.

His immense stock contains choice and elegant Novelties in

Fancy Goods, &c.,

Which cannot be duplicated, and are not to be found elsewhere.

Fine BOX STATIONERY

SPECIAL STYLES.

86 Woodward Avenue,

Corner LARNED STREET. DETROIT.

NOVELTIES

712-729

AN ELEGANT STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS

FOR MEN, YOUNG MEN, AND BOYS, AT

CLARK S. WORTLEY'S,

(Note the Sign.)

NORTH SIDE CONGRESS STREET, YPSILANTI.

NOTICE.

Believing the Sabbath to be a day of rest, we have decided to receive no more Sunday papers, and wish it to be distinctly understood that our store will not be open, under any circumstances, on Sunday.

D. E. KEYES,

The Live Bookseller.

715

INCREASE OF PENSIONS. To those whose disabilities have increased. Apply to MILO B. STEVENS & CO., Pension Attorneys, Detroit, Mich.

712-716

PATENTS LAW AND PATENTS. THOS. S. SPRAGUE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law in Patent causes. Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, 37 Congress St. West, Detroit, Mich. The only responsible Patent Office in the State.

712-732

To Those Building.

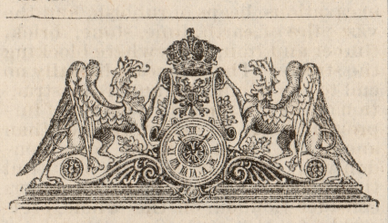
We are furnishing the best Sash, Blinds and Doors in the State, and for the least money. A clean, true, smooth window is as important a part, and used as much as any other part of the house. Then, if you can get a neat, clean article, with best FRENCH GLASS, set, and warranted safe home, and as cheap as a roughly made article with common glass. Why not secure it? Also FRENCH and AMERICAN GLASS, all sizes, double and single thickness, wholesale and retail, for Dwellings, Store Fronts, etc. All kinds of Stained, Figured and Enameled Glass for Doors, Side Lights, Parlors, etc. Send your memorandum and we will send you special rates. We send sash, glass set, 300 or 400 miles with perfect safety. E. P. EARL, 42 JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT.

712-716

GLASS AND PAINT

Wholesale and Retail. Window Glass, Plate Glass, Cut, Stained and Enameled Glass, French and German Looking Glass Plates, also Beymer, Bauman & Co's and Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz (The original B. A. Fahnestock.) Strictly Pure White Lead. From 10 to 20 per cent. saved by buying direct from us. Write for prices. REID & HILLS, 198 Woodward Ave., and 10 and 12 Congress St. E. DETROIT, MICH.

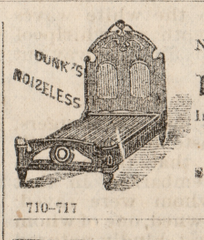
710-723



When in Detroit, you are cordially invited to visit our Show Rooms, First and Second Floors, No. 140 Woodward Ave., whether desiring to purchase or not. We always have in Stock a full and carefully selected assortment of all goods usually kept by Diamond Merchants, Jewelers, and Silversmiths, which it may be for your interest to inspect, and compare with those of other dealers.

708-721

ROEHM & WRIGHT 140 WOODWARD AVE. DETROIT



DUNKS' NOISELESS PATENT STEEL SPRING Bed Bottom

Is the Cleanest, Easiest, Most Comfortable and Durable.

Sold by WALLACE & CLARKE.

710-717

YOUNG MEN

ATTEND GOLDSMITH'S Bryant & Stratton BUSINESS UNIVERSITY Mechanics' Hall, Detroit, Mich.

The largest and best patronized institution of the kind in the State, and the only successful and paying one ever opened in Detroit. College paper sent free.

700-717

HAVING

Returned from the Eastern Market, we are now daily in receipt of the latest Novelties of Foreign and Domestic Fancy Goods.

We are flattering ourselves that we are enabled to show to our patrons and the public in general an assortment unexcelled in every respect, as well in this or any Western city.

A cordial invitation is extended to ALL to come and inspect our elegant stock of Holiday Goods.

H. HEYN & CO., RUSSELL HOUSE BAZAAR DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Store opposite the City Hall, and near the soldiers' monument. 704-720

PIANOS and ORGANS.

:0:

Sold at low prices and on monthly payments, when desired. Piano repairing we make a specialty of. Send us a postal card if your piano needs repair, and we will inform you as to the cost of repair. Good Reliable Agents Wanted to sell pianos and organs. DUHUAR, JACQUEMAIN & Co., 302 Woodward Ave., Detroit. 708-721

SONGS FOR GOLD LOCKS,

BY

CLARA DOTY BATES and CHARLOTTE DOTY FINLEY,

Authors of "Classics of Babyland."

"One of the finest Juveniles of the year." Boston TRANSCRIPT.

BOARDS, 75 CTS.

Mailed, post-paid, upon receipt of price, or get it of your local Bookseller.

E. B. Smith & Co.,

Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,

Detroit, - - Michigan.

714-717

Buffalo Robe Manuf'ry

—BY—

GEO. M. BROMM,

230 RIVARD ST., - DETROIT.

Having purchased a large amount of buffalo hides in the Indian Territory, I have opened a manufactory at the above number, where, with competent workmen, I am prepared to furnish the trade at prices never before given. Being an experienced tanner myself, and having patented the process by which I tan my robes, I am prepared to outdo all competitors. Lined and unlined robes, also hides in the raw state always on hand. Also whip and list leather and Alaska calf skin, with hair or without. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

Mr. Bromm will always be found at 230 Rivard St., or 234 Croghan St. Those who desire to make single purchases will do well to call. Address.

GEO. M. BROMM.

706-719 230 Rivard St., Detroit, Mich.

JOHN HEFFRON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

Oyster and Fruit House,

No. 218 Jefferson Avenue,

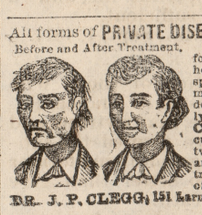
DETROIT, MICH.

All orders promptly filled at lowest market rates.

706-719

All forms of PRIVATE DISEASES cured in a few days

Before and After Treatment.



Young man you have been unfortunate or imprudent, those hollow cheeks, wasted frame, low spirits, want of physical and mental strength, with those health destroying night emissions, plainly indicate this. You can be Cured—receiving medicine secure from observation. Enclose two 3 cent stamps for Pamphlet and List of Questions. Judicious treatment now will prevent years of future misery. Call or address.

DR. J. P. CLEGG, 151 Larned St. East, Detroit, Mich.

712-720

SALES MEN WANTED $350 a month. 36 articles one sample Free. Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich.

711-723

CARPETS

Abbot & Ketchum

Are offering great bargains in

Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Curtains, Shades,

And

Upholstery Goods.

107 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT.

707-720

New Advertisements.

Rowell—714-717

Send for Reduced Price List of

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

NEW and SPLENDID STYLES: PRICES REDUCED $10 to $50 EACH, THIS MONTH, (Nov. 1877). Address MASON & HAMLIN Organ Co., Boston, New York, or Chicago.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

AGENTS WANTED!

FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS

WILSON Sewing Machine Co.

829 Broadway, New York City; Chicago, Ill.; New Orleans, La.; Or San Francisco, Cal.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine

WORK FOR ALL

In their own localities, canvassing for the Fireside Visitor, (enlarged) Weekly and Monthly. Largest Paper in the World, with Mammoth Chromos Free. Big Commissions to Agents. Terms and Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine

40 Extra Fine Mixed Cards, with name, 10 cts., post-paid. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

BEATTY PIANO, ORGAN, best. Look! startling news. Organs, 12 stops, $55. Pianos only $120, cost $650. Cir. free. D. F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

FILES.

THE VERY BEST in the United States are those of the old and well-known

"Wheeler, Madden & Clemson"

brand. They may be had from dealers everywhere, or, in large quantities direct from manufacturers.

MADDEN & COCKAYNE FILE CO.,

Send for Price List. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

45 CARDS, with name, 10 cts. Samples for stamp. SPENCER & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED.

PULMONA is a certain remedy for the CURE of CONSUMPTION and all diseases of the Lungs and Throat. Try it and be convinced. Price One Dollar per bottle at Druggists, or sent by the Proprietor on receipt of price. A pamphlet containing valuable advice to Consumptives, many certificates of ACTUAL CURES, and full directions for using with each bottle, or sent free to any address. OSCAR G. MOSES, 18 Cortlandt Street, New York.

STATE OF MICHIGAN. IN THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, IN CHANCERY.

FLORENCE C. B. HAZE, Complainant.
versus
KIRKE M. HAZE, Defendant.

Upon due proof, by affidavit, that Kirke M. Haze, defendant in the above entitled cause pending in this court, resides out of the said State of Michigan, and in the State of Louisiana, and on motion of Allen & Hunt, solicitors for Complainant, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear and answer the bill of complaint, filed in said cause, within three months from the date of this order, else the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed; and, further, that this order be published, within twenty days from this date, in the YPSILANTI COMMERCIAL, a newspaper printed in said County of Washtenaw, and be published therein once in each week for six weeks in succession, such publication, however, shall not be necessary in case a copy of this order be served on the said defendant, personally, at least twenty days before the time herein prescribed for his appearance.

Dated November 12th, A. D 1877.

GEORGE M. HUNTINGTON, Circuit Judge.

A true copy.

Attest: WM. J. TUITE, Deputy Register.

ALLEN & HUNT, Solicitors for Complainant, and of Counsel. 714-720

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF WASHTENAW, SS.

In the matter of the estate of Deborah Jackson, deceased. Notice is hereby given, That in pursuance of an order granted to the administrator of the estate of said Deborah Jackson by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Washtenaw, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1876, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at Ypsilanti, Mich., on the premises in the County of Washtenaw, in said State, on Saturday, the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased) the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at a point three chains north of the south-east corner of the west half of the north-west quarter of section ten in the Township of Ypsilanti, Michigan, thence west five chains, thence north three chains, thence east five chains, thence south three chains to place of beginning. DELOS PHILLIPS, Administrator.

711-717

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the conditions of a mortgage executed by Edmond Mofford to Hiram Thompson, dated September First, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Washtenaw County, Michigan, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 535, which mortgage was on the ninth day of October, A. D. 1877, duly assigned by said Hiram Thompson to Diana Posey, which assignment was recorded in said Register's office on the tenth day of October, A. D. 1877, in Liber 5 of assignments of mortgages, on page 543, upon which mortgage there is now due the sum of two hundred dollars and fifty-five cents, principal and interest, and an attorney fee of twenty-five dollars, as provided for in said mortgage, by which default the power of sale contained in said mortgage became operative, and no proceeding at law or in chancery having been commenced to recover said debt, or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that said mortgage will be foreclosed by sale of the mortgaged premises, to-wit: "Lots numbered one, three, and five, in McCormick's addition to the City of Ypsilanti, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereof, and situate in the County of Washtenaw, State of Michigan," at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, in said County, that being the house where the Circuit Court for said County is held, on the Fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1878, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated October 9th, 1877.

DIANA POSEY, Assignee of Mortgagee.

JOSLIN & WHITMAN, Attorneys for Assignee. 710-725